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BANKERS MAY TRY TO FLOAT GERMAN LOAN IN OCTOBER

Equivalent of 2,000,000,000
Gold Marks Expected No
Matter What Premiers Do

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In view of the reports that the bankers' committee has already been approached and asked to sit again, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has obtained a statement from one of the highest banking authorities in closest touch with the principal members of the committee. Whatever happens at the London meeting of statesmen it is expected that in October, if not before, attempts will be made to float a loan to Germany.

J. P. Morgan is staying in Scotland waiting for a call. He has been indirectly informed of the desire of the governments. The French government deeply regrets the failure of the meeting in June, for it is realized that German credit is now much worse and that a large loan and a good bargain are out of the question.

Idea of Big Loan Abandoned
The bankers themselves abandon the idea of a loan big enough to cover the German debt, even when it is reduced to its smallest proportions. Their calculations lead to the belief that it would not be safe to ask America to take up more than \$100,000,000 and even this amount, considering the state of Germany, would need pushing. England might subscribe £20,000,000. Neutral countries, of which Holland is typical, would together advance a similar amount.

The bankers think it important that France should take a good slice, at least 500,000,000 francs and Germany should also subscribe freely to the loan. Thus the equivalent of 2,000,000,000 gold marks should be raised as a total. If the German indemnities were put at a reasonable figure and a breathing space allowed, German currency would be stabilized without difficulty and, with German currency, other moneys which are affected by the fall of the mark.

Assurance of Bankers
It is uncertainty which makes things difficult and before the bankers will meet they must know that the conditions suggested in earlier reports will be fulfilled; that is to say, that the German debt shall be drastically reduced and inter-allied indebtedness somewhat reduced. In spite of present appearances and even if the London conversations do not seem hopeful it is believed that unless there is a complete rupture between France and England there will be an understanding on these points during the next month or two.

What particularly struck the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was the assurance of the bankers that if Germany is finally told her liability, which is one she can really shoulder, then she will require little outside help. Once she is sure of her position her financiers and industrialists who have placed money abroad will return their holdings to Germany and strive not to evade but to work off German liabilities. Thus a satisfactory settlement which can be accepted by Germany, as well as by the Allies, is really the only way out of the present difficulties. The consequences of such a voluntarily accepted agreement are worth considerable sacrifice of imaginary credits.

Belgian Premier Strives to Bring British and French Policies Closer Together

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Raymond Poincaré, Premier of France, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, are apparently further apart on what is to be done with Germany than before they met, and the conference of allied statesmen is in danger of breaking up with Franco-British relations worse than they were and with no

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

CANADA FAVORS RECIPROCITY, SAYS W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Premier Declares Dominion Ready to Consider Agreement at Any Time Washington Makes Overtures

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Aug. 9 (Special).—That the defeat of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States in 1911 was a mistake, but that the error may yet be undone, was the significant statement made by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, addressing an audience of several thousand at a political picnic here yesterday.

It was the defeat of reciprocity, he continued, which altered the whole face of Canadian politics by producing the Progressive Party of the west. The west, more than any other part of the Dominion, had suffered from the loss of wider markets. The present Canadian Government, of which he is leader, is prepared, he asserted, to consider reciprocity with the United States at any time Washington makes the overtures.

"All parts of the country have suffered and are suffering through the mistake made in 1911," said the Premier. "There is only one way to seek to retrieve a defeat or undo an error, and that is to try to regain ground that has been lost. It was this

Gen. Diedrichs Named Anti-Soviet Leader

New York, Aug. 9. (Special).—ELECTION of General Diedrichs, at one time Russian Minister of War under the Tsarist régime and commander of anti-Bolshevik troops in Siberia, as supreme ruler of the anti-Soviet Government at Vladivostok, was announced today in a cable message from the Vladivostok Government's Secretary of Foreign Affairs to A. De Bosisco, in charge of the information bureau here.

MR. MORGENTHAU URGES AMERICANS TO HELP AUSTRIA

One-Time Ambassador to Turkey Gives Mr. Gibbons Exclusive Statement

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.
ROME, July 22.—Two prominent American financiers, Otto H. Kahn and Frank A. Vanderlip, visited Austria in June, but neither of them advanced any practicable scheme for putting Austria on her feet. Mr. Kahn limited his public statement to cautious generalities, which meant no more than that Austria could live as a separate nation "if her people would decide to work and develop their resources." Mr. Vanderlip was frankly pessimistic. The crown continued its downward course. Then along came Henry Morgenthau, one-time American Ambassador to Turkey, who told the members of the Austrian Government that he thought Americans could and would help to put Austria upon her feet if proper co-operation were assured and proper guarantees given. Mr. Morgenthau indicated what form the co-operation and guarantees would have to take, and declared that he would do everything in his power to interest the Americans qualified to reorganize Austria to enter into a concrete program with the Austrian Government.

Immediate Response Received

The response received by Mr. Morgenthau was immediate and amazing. The Austrians offered to do whatever was deemed necessary in order to make possible the formation of an American group to intervene effectively in rehabilitating their country. At Paris last week, and again here at Rome this week, Mr. Morgenthau has found official quarters sympathetic and inclined to make whatever arrangements are necessary to enable American capital and American advisers to help Austria. In regard to the port of Trieste, for instance, Mr. Morgenthau has been told by the highest governmental authority in Italy that, if for no other reason than that the prosperity of Trieste depends upon the rehabilitation of the hinterland, every facility of import and export will be granted Austria. From the United States have come cablegrams, inquiring into the details of the Morgenthau plan and offering financial and personal co-operation.

People Not Bankrupt

At the Hotel Excelsior today Mr. Morgenthau gave me the following exclusive statement for The Christian Science Monitor:

"The people of Europe are not bankrupt, although their governments are seriously involved. At this time, when there is so much pessimism afloat, it is important to remember that in all these countries that are struggling with problems of interest on national debts, difficulty in getting credits, and depreciation of their currency, the collective wealth of the people exceeds their liabilities. All these countries are going to work out their salvation and get on their feet in time, but some of them especially need substantial help from outside—help, not charity, for the countries that need help have tangible assets to offer as security for loans.

"The call is one to which we cannot afford to be deaf. For our western civilization is at stake. We see at the present time how the failure

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Earle B. Mayfield

Candidate From Texas for the Nomination for the United States Senate Who Has Support of Anti-Saloon League, State League of Protestant Women and, Unofficially, the Ku Klux Klan

EASTERN STRIKERS DEMAND REJECTION OF HARDING PLAN

Propose Finish Fight and Accuse Railroads of Using Hindu and Chinese Help

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Some twenty-five thousand rail shop crafts workers, through David Williams, secretary of the eastern strike committee, today sent a telegram to B. M. Jewell at Washington, putting themselves on record as refusing to accept President Harding's proposal for submission of the seniority question to the Railroad Labor Board.

The telegram read:
In behalf of 25,000 striking railway shopmen in the New York district we endorse your stand in refusing to accept President Harding. Located in a district exposed to the gas attack as represented by the lying propaganda of the railway executives our members have stood the attack without faltering and the morale of the strikers is perfect.

Many of the strikers are ex-service men who fought the Stars and Stripes for Democracy in the late war. These men have witnessed our so-called American railway executives hire cheap Chinese and Hindu labor to try and break the strike and under no circumstances will these former soldiers agree to allow this conglomeration of unskilled foreign workmen to be considered as favored employees of the railroad in order to gratify the autocratic desires of the American railroad.

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DRY FORCES WIN DECISIVE VICTORY IN OHIO PRIMARY

Nomination of Carmi A. Thompson for Governor on Republican Ticket Is Feature

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9 (Special).—Ohio wets sustained a decisive defeat at the primaries yesterday when, despite strenuous efforts of beer and wines advocates to defeat him, Carmi A. Thompson, upon whom the dry forces of the State had united as the strongest opponent of those elements seeking to weaken the effectiveness of prohibition, was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket by a large plurality over a field of eight opponents.

The principal sign of the defeat of anti-prohibitionists in Ohio, however, is the defeat of the beer and wine issue by the voters of Ohio. On obtaining a vote in favor of amending the Volstead act, the Ohio wets, led by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, laid great hopes and to the end did their utmost to nominate Mr. Durand. His decisive defeat after the claims made for him by the wets and their admitted acknowledgment of the importance of their campaign in Ohio cannot be viewed except as a major reversal for the anti-prohibitionist armies. He promised in all his speeches that his nomination would be the first step for the elimination of prohibition.

The defeat of Mr. Durand, the dries declare, makes once and for all the rejection of the beer and wine issue by the voters of Ohio. On obtaining a vote in favor of amending the Volstead act, the Ohio wets, led by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, laid great hopes and to the end did their utmost to nominate Mr. Durand. His decisive defeat after the claims made for him by the wets and their admitted acknowledgment of the importance of their campaign in Ohio cannot be viewed except as a major reversal for the anti-prohibitionist armies. He promised in all his speeches that his nomination would be the first step for the elimination of prohibition.

Opponent Also Is Dry

Not only is Mr. Thompson dry, but his Democratic opponent at the November election will be dry, A. V. Donahay having the staunch support of the Anti-Saloon League. Thomas J. Duffy, one of Mr. Donahay's two opponents, spurned the approval of the League, when it announced its endorsement of him, but his appeal to the wet vote did not avail. Mr. Donahay winning by a very large vote.

The defeat of C. C. Crabbe, author of the state enforcement act, in his bid for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, might appear to some to be one cause for rejoicing on the part of the Durand forces, but the dry cause is not even dented there, since Mr. Crabbe's opponent, who was nominated, is E. E. Corn, an announced drier. The Anti-Saloon League points with satisfaction to the nomination of two strong dry Republicans for vacancies in the state supreme bench, Benton W. Hough and Robert H. Day. Earl D. Bloom, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is one of the strongest dries in the Tuesday field of contestants. The rest of the state, county and federal nominations are generally regarded as favorable by the dries.

Senate Nominees Also Dries

Simon D. Fess was given the Republican nomination for United States Senator with the full support of the Anti-Saloon League, and although Alcee Pomeroy, renominated by the Democrats, lacks the League endorsement, he is generally a supporter of dry legislation.

Eight congressional districts, at the least, will see a contest on the wet and dry issue in November. But 14 districts the dries regard as assured to their cause. The greatest victory of the dries here was the nomination of Miner Norton for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Twentieth District at Cleveland over a field of three of the wettest candidates in Ohio. His Democratic opponent, however, is classed as wet by the Anti-Saloon League here.

The dries conceded the Republican nomination of Nicholas Longworth in the First, of A. E. Stephens in the Second, and H. C. Gahn in the Twenty-First districts. All are claimed by the wets and all are personally.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

KANSAS RECOGNIZES IN LIQUOR CAMPAIGN OLD-TIME DECEPTION

State in Which Prohibition Has Been a Fact for 20 Years Sees Discredited Wet Arguments Revived in National Contest

ENFORCEMENT'S ALLEGED FAILURE LONG MISREPRESENTED, LOCALLY

Bootlegging Activity Exaggerated, as Is Now Being Done Throughout Nation—Lobby Maintained at Legislature and Politicians Won Over

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9 (Special).—The fight throughout the nation against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act is being watched with interest in Kansas. The campaign by the liquor interests is "old stuff" to the folk in Kansas where prohibition was established over 40 years ago and has been a fact generally in the state for 20 years. The wet interests have not learned a thing about conducting a campaign in 40 years. They are using exactly the same tactics in the nation that they used in Kansas for many years and finally gave up.

For nearly 30 years the wets had the Democratic Party on their side here. Every state platform of that party until 1906 contained a plank demanding the resubmission of the prohibitory law. In that year Col. W. A. Harris, one of the wets, was elected senator, accepted the nomination for governor upon the condition that the plank be removed entirely and that in its place be substituted one declaring for strict law enforcement. Colonel Harris was defeated by fewer than 2500 votes in a state that elected Democratic governors only twice in 60 years.

Liquor Lobby Kept

Until the Legislature of 1907, the liquor interests maintained a lobby in the Legislature. They sought to furnish every member with all sorts of liquors and entertainment and argument. In 1907 Kansas showed by its ballots—so unmistakably that it was for law enforcement that the liquor lobby was cleaned out and then began the enactment of the laws that strengthened the prohibitory statutes. These included the "bone dry" sections and the one providing that the second conviction for selling liquor was a felony and subjected the prisoner to a term in prison for one year instead of a jail term and fine.

Regularly the liquor press pointed out the failure of the prohibition laws. They regularly gathered the list of liquor cases in the State and published these to the world to show that the prohibitory law was breaking down. The actual facts are that every prohibitory law has violators.

Kansas never paid much attention to what the liquor interests said until other states began voting on prohibition and the fights became warm. The speakers of the wets would go into other states and show the number of arrests for bootlegging in Kansas. Then Kansas would answer with the disclosure that during a given year there were many more arrests for theft than for selling liquor. Prosecutions for theft and for selling liquor were made under prohibitory laws, that is, laws which read, "It shall be unlawful for anyone to steal, take and carry away the property of another," or "It shall be unlawful to make, sell, barter or give away intoxicating liquors."

Bank Deposits High

The prohibitory law did break down in spots in Kansas and it has and may continue to break down in spots in the country. Local officials and crooked local officials will permit this. But this appears infrequently. It was never general except in the few larger cities of Kansas.

One of the chief arguments of the wet propaganda was the assertion that prohibition destroys thrift. They pointed out that Kansas had less than 3000 savings bank depositors. They regularly forgot to say that Kansas had only five savings banks within her borders. But every state and national bank accepted savings deposits at interest. The per capita bank deposits in Kansas up to the beginning of the war were higher than any other state except Iowa. Savings and checking and general deposits are all the same in Kansas bank reports and there is no way to separate them.

For some years the Russell Sage Foundation report putting Kansas twenty-eighth in rank in schools was used by the liquor interests as pointing out what Kansas had failed to do because it did not have liquor to pay taxes to keep up the schools. But they carefully forgot to mention that illiteracy in Kansas was almost unknown, being below 2 per cent and this confined entirely to the foreign population. There are only two states that have lower illiteracy than Kansas. Until few years ago Kansas did not know what was the trouble with her schools. It was discovered that there was no uniformity and poor equipment in the rural districts. Steps are

COAL PEACE SEEMS ASSURED IN BITUMINOUS TERRITORY

John L. Lewis Has Promise of Further Outside Agreements on Basis of Initial Settlement

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Virtual decision was reached today by union leaders to conclude settlement of the soft coal strike with the operators who have gathered here for the joint peace conference. The operators also were expectant of an agreement, affecting practically all mines in Ohio and scattered others in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Final decision on a settlement rests with the union's policy. The committee and its members have been informed that John L. Lewis has assurances of operators outside the four states of their willingness to reach an agreement based on one negotiated at the conference here.

Use of Soft Coal Proposed

Soft coal substitution for anthracite, especially in apartment houses

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under way to improve this condition and much improvement has been shown in the last few years.

Few Failures Recorded

It was often pointed out that Kansas suffered from poor business because it did not have the saloon to stimulate things. Numerous surveys by state officials showed less idle property in proportion to city populations than in most other states. Kansas is a farming community. It has comparatively little manufacturing. Milling and packing are the two largest manufacturing industries. The coal mining is limited to a small territory. Kansas has no large cities and it never has suffered the ups and downs of trade depressions that industrial centers always have had.

There never was the concentrated population to make up large business centers. But the only test available on business was the number of failures year by year in Kansas and other states. Dun and Bradstreet regularly showed a smaller number in Kansas in proportion to population than in any of the liquor states.

The really dangerous work of the

liquor interests comes in the influence on elective officials. They are the ones Kansas had to watch all the time and there have been numerous scandals among prohibition enforcement officers in the nation. The wets regularly are grooming men for office who are openly staunch supporters of prohibition, but who take money for their campaigns from the wets and who secretly permit violations of the laws whenever they can and keep out of trouble. Kansas has had to oust many mayors and numerous other officials for dereliction of duty in connection with law enforcement. The wets work from the inside as much as possible. Whenever one finds a known liquor man working for some candidate it is entirely safe to believe that this candidate has made secret promises to the wets.

The liquor fight in Kansas always has been an underhanded, deceptive plan of campaign. The propaganda is generally untruthful or so cunningly handled that it deceives even though it does not deliberately falsify the actual facts and the records.

Prohibition Statistics in Congressional Record Show Enforcement Neither Costly Nor Failure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Wet propagandists who are trying to delude the American public into believing that prohibition enforcement is costly as well as a failure are answered by William D. Upshaw, (D.) Representative from Georgia, in an array of facts and figures based on governmental reports just made public in the Congressional Record.

In addition to these fiscal reports which clearly indicate that the prohibition unit is more than self-supporting, Representative Upshaw cites the following as indicating results of prohibition which must be taken into account:

Figures Submitted

Disappearance of the open saloon; abatement of open drinking places in public dining rooms; passing of the greatest contributing agency in the development of the liquor appetite; closing of whisky cure institutions; increased saving accounts; record-breaking Christmas business; decreased drunkenness.

Wholesale drug companies must now have a minimum \$25,000 of stock must be bonded and sales of liquor must not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of their gross sales as a drug concern.

Last year's importation was one-half of one per cent of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before Prohibition, arrests for drunkenness were decreased 60 per cent, liquor withdrawals were reduced 50 per cent.

Pays on Way

In reply to the charge that prohibition enforcement is costly as well as a failure, Mr. Upshaw submitted the following:

Number of indictments in Federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, 12,702, which further reports will greatly increase.

Fines for liquor violations imposed by Federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, \$787,885.47. Reports from all Federal districts will undoubtedly increase the amount of fines to approximately \$1,000,000.

This, of course, does not include convictions and fines under state codes. For instance, in Ohio, under the state code, during the year 1921, incomplete reports, with many municipalities missing, show \$833,333 in liquor fines, most of which was collected.

With most states, territories, and insular possessions having concurrent laws governing liquor violations, conservative estimate makes the total fines approximately \$4,000,000.

Estimated amount of Federal assessments and penalties, \$50,000,000; special tax, \$500,000; tax on spirits, wines, and so forth, \$7,000,000; estimated total, \$57,500,000.

Stricter Enforcement

Estimated seizures: Gallons of distilled spirits and wine, 550,000; estimated value of property seized during the year, not including property levied for payment of taxes, not distillery apparatus or other property destroyed, \$12,500,000.

Number of Federal indictments, estimated, 30,000; pleas of guilty, 17,000; number of convictions, 21,000. During the year 1921 withdrawals of whisky in the United States amounted to less than 3,000,000 gallons, while official records reveal that before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective the average American yearly consumption of whisky was approximately 133,000,000.

The first six months of present fiscal year there were withdrawn, tax paid, 11,922,222 gallons of non-beverage spirits. The quantity withdrawn during the first six months of last fiscal year amounted to 22,271,180 gallons, a decrease during this fiscal year of 86 per cent.

The quantity of non-beverage spirits withdrawn during the month of December, 1921, on which the tax was paid, amounted to 1,239,206 gallons, as compared with 2,625,285 gallons withdrawn in December, 1920, a decrease of approximately 100 per cent. The quantity withdrawn in December, 1921, when compared with the quantity withdrawn in October, 1920, 4,372,127 gallons, shows a decrease of nearly 229 per cent.

Withdrawal Figures

During the year 1921 whisky brought into this country from all foreign sources was valued at \$1,541,388, while during 1920 whisky from all sources was valued at \$1,013,091, representing value of whisky brought into the country and entered into warehouse.

During the year 1921 whisky to the value of \$628,600 was withdrawn for consumption, while during the previous year whisky valued at \$485,190 was withdrawn for consumption, an increase of about 30,000 gallons, insignificant, and more than accounted for by the forging of permits.

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Mrs. Florence Van Aukken Watkins
Secretary National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers, Who Is Staunch Advocate of Enforcement for All Laws, Including Those Under the Eighteenth Amendment

Theatrical Man Says Dry Law Is Help to Show Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—"Theater business has improved as a result of prohibition," said Marcus Heiman, chairman of the board of directors of the Orpheum vaudeville circuit today.

"After prohibition came a big wave of prosperity. Then came a lull. The prosperity period cannot therefore be attributed entirely to prohibition, nevertheless I think that prohibition has given people more money to spend and that more of it than before is finding its way to this sort of entertainment. Our theaters will not take sides one way or the other to restore light wines and beer, however."

When questioned about permitting acts to use the stage from which to serve jokes and ridicule about prohibition—said to be wet propaganda—he said this rapidly is being eliminated. "It is realized that the individuals in our audiences do not agree on this issue. Therefore it is good policy to cut it out. No artist is permitted to offend. We always strive to make that clear," he said.

Mr. Heiman said the Orpheum circuit shows several classes of vaudeville. Cheaper acts showing in the lesser houses, he said, rely on the prohibition joke to get a laugh more than the first class acts shown in the better houses.

Picture pictures are proving a medium for sending out lots of advertising against the Volstead act," a member of Chicago's motion picture censorship board told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The board member continued:

The ordinance governing regulation of picture pictures in Chicago does not permit us to cut out much of the injurious propaganda. We would gladly carry out any such orders which would have to come through the chief of police and the city council.

Pictures are constantly shown in which violations of the act are presented, especially features detailing how a still can be made or how to work the pictures are showing folks how to break the law and then countless films are shown in which characters laugh at the non-enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and quite generally ridicule it.

We can cut out anything which portrays riotous, disorderly or similar scenes and we are glad to do so, and shears on them especially those which originated in drinking. The publicity given through motion pictures would indicate that making pictures is a law violator. If the public would sufficiently protest this I believe it would be stopped.

On inquiry at the office of the chief of police where protests of this kind would be filed, the officer in charge at the time said a large number of protests of one kind or another come in daily, but that he does not remember of ever having seen one protesting against.

Wisconsin Wet Association Has Enlisted 48 Clergymen

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9 (Special).—Forty-eight clergymen are members of the Wisconsin branch of the Association Against Prohibition, according to a list being furnished by the officers of the association.

Milwaukee Roman Catholic clergymen given are:

W. J. Pichery, pastor of St. Peter's and Paul's Church; Michael Grattiger, pastor of St. Anthony's Church; Francis Merna, pastor of St. Wenceslaus Church; Joseph P. Barbieri, pastor of St. Francis Seminary; Wacław Kruska, pastor of St. Adelbert's Church; Joseph W. Berg, pastor of St. Joseph's Church; Dr. H. C. Noonan, president Marquette University; H. T. Stemper, pastor of St. Boniface Church; William Haberstock, pastor of Holy Trinity Church; A. Wisniewski, assistant pastor St. Stanislaus Church; Ladislaw Jurasinski, pastor St. Stanislaus Church; Greek Catholic: A. S. Skweir, pastor of Ukrainian Church.

Lutherans: G. H. A. Loeb, pastor of St. Martin's Evangelical Church; C. D. Reichle, pastor of Salem Evangelical Church; Episcopalian: John H. Edgar (retired).

Outside of Milwaukee, other clergymen named are:

Roman Catholic: Joseph A. Van Treeck, Burlington; Gregory Reuter, Medford; F. C. Kleser, South Milwaukee; L. N. Thelen, Chilton; John E. Prucha, Muscoda; K. C. Beyer, LaCrosse; P. A. Van Susteren, Green Bay; W. P. Van Roosmalen, De Pere; A. Schaubert, Sauk City; Patrick Mahoney, Spooner; A. M. Arns, Highland; A. M. Riesenmayr, Ladysmith; Edward J. Meyer, Madison; Peter Polonsky, Madison; Adion Mueller, Waukesha; Herman Dub. Merrill, Janesville; Rector: La Crosse; A. Simeoni, Madison, and Francis Schwinn, Watertown.

Lutheran: Carl W. Siegler, Bangor;

SLIWINSKI CABINET OF BRIEF DURATION

Opposition With Which This Minority Was Greeted at Start Made Resignation Inevitable

WARSAW, July 14 (Special Correspondence).—The resignation of the Slivinski Cabinet was not a surprise to those who had been following the situation closely. The opposition with which this minority was greeted did not augur well for its duration. And when the Polish Diet, by a vote of 195-201, refused to give a vote of confidence, Arthur Slivinski, recently elected Prime Minister, handed in his resignation, which Mr. Pilsudski, Chief of State, accepted.

After the sitting in Parliament, a meeting of the Center-Right bloc was held, at which it was decided to bring before the Left parties a proposal for a joint combination to form a new government.

The chief element in the present struggle is the hostility of the National Democratic Party to the President of the Republic, and consequently to any candidate proposed by him.

Neither the Prime Minister nor his Cabinet had the full confidence of the Diet.

Mr. Slivinski had the support of the Left, whereas the Right was uncompromisingly opposed to him. The Center, especially the Party of Constitutional Work, supported him as the candidate of the President, mainly because of their desire that a crisis, injurious to the country, should come to an end. But they made their support conditional on the retention in the Cabinet of the Finance Minister, Mr. Michelski. As he could not arrive at an understanding with the new Premier, the Party of Constitutional Work withdrew its support.

Mr. Slivinski, in his exposé, sketched the line of internal and foreign policy he intended to pursue, emphasizing the desire of Poland to continue on the line of peaceful relations already so happily inaugurated. Of the sincere desire, both of the Government and of the whole nation, to live at peace with their neighbors and devote themselves to the work of reconstruction of the country, there can be no manner of doubt.

The attempt of the parties hostile to Mr. Pilsudski to insinuate that he was pushing the country toward war was entirely untrue and unjustifiable. Mr. Pilsudski's criticism of the former government was founded on the thesis that in order to insure peace, Poland must be in a condition to defend her borders, especially considering the unconcealed threats from both her neighbors, whose alliance made at Rapallo obviously is directed against Poland.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN MUNICH. MUNICH, Aug. 9.—Count Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Premier, yesterday formally received a deputation of students from 35 American colleges. He thanked them, as representatives of the student bodies of America, for the aid extended to Germany's students.

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Sir Harcourt, however, is a very able and ambitious man, and this step may portend greater autonomy for Burma.

SLOWNESS OF WAR OPERATIONS POSTPONES MEETING OF DAIL. DUBLIN, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Owing to the slow progress in the operations in Southern Ireland, the meeting of the Dail Eireann, scheduled to open Saturday, will be postponed again, it was announced last night.

The official army bulletin announced that the Nationalists captured Castle Island on Saturday. It says that the County of Cork and Kerry, with a part of South Tipperary and a small area in County Waterford, are the only districts held by the Irregulars with any degree of security.

A trans-Atlantic steamer arriving here today reported that, upon reaching Queenstown Harbor yesterday, her officers were advised that a vessel had

SLIWINSKI CABINET OF BRIEF DURATION

Opposition With Which This Minority Was Greeted at Start Made Resignation Inevitable

WARSAW, July 14 (Special Correspondence).—The resignation of the Slivinski Cabinet was not a surprise to those who had been following the situation closely. The opposition with which this minority was greeted did not augur well for its duration. And when the Polish Diet, by a vote of 195-201, refused to give a vote of confidence, Arthur Slivinski, recently elected Prime Minister, handed in his resignation, which Mr. Pilsudski, Chief of State, accepted.

After the sitting in Parliament, a meeting of the Center-Right bloc was held, at which it was decided to bring before the Left parties a proposal for a joint combination to form a new government.

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PARENT-TEACHERS OFFICIALLY FAVOR DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. Watkins, Executive Secretary, Compares Prohibition Act Violators With Worse Criminals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has come out officially for prohibition, according to the executive secretary, Mrs. Florence Van A. Watkins, who said: "It was the American people who voted in prohibition. I don't believe the wets can do away with it."

The second of the "Six Ps" issued from the Legislative Department of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations at Washington is in regard to prohibition and advocates "no change in the Volstead Act which would readmit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement."

Mrs. Watkins said it is absolutely necessary that the law be obeyed. "If we have a poor law and it is enforced, the people will realize that it is a poor law and do away with it," she said. "If we have a good law and it is enforced, the citizens will appreciate it. But if we have a law and it is not enforced, it is worse than useless, and we are not, as teachers, training law-abiding citizens."

"We cannot expect as teachers, parents, or government to make a law and not enforce it unless we want to make lawbreakers. Every law must be obeyed. The man who takes the life of another and the man who buys, sells or drinks liquor in one way are on a par—they are both lawbreakers."

Mrs. Watkins declared that anyone who had observed the effect of liquor could not but rejoice at prohibition. She mentioned the fact that recently a number of well-known Englishmen have visited this country and in their travels have taken note of the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment. Nearly all of these observers have gone back, she said, with the firm belief that prohibition is a good thing for this country and would benefit their own nation.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is in no way a political organization, according to its executive secretary. But in a number of instances the association has given and is continuing to give candidates of any party for public office the opportunity to take their stand on prohibition, as well as on other vital questions, in public meetings held by the association.

In speaking of The Christian Science Monitor in a lecture at Columbia University recently, Mrs. Watkins commended it for its educational value and said: "No matter whether or not members of this group agree with the religious belief held by The Christian Scientists, I think each one will have to confess that The Christian Science Monitor is one of the cleanest newspapers in the country today and one which he would be perfectly willing to have his children read."

Gliding Tests May Advance Aviation

Valuable Results Likely to Be Obtained From Experiments

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Now that motorless flying experiments at Clermont-Ferrand are taking place it is possible to see that valuable results may be attained. Primarily this assembly of machines without motor is intended to demonstrate which types are best. The type that is best without a motor, it is held, should be best with a motor. Aviation, it is contended, began to progress too quickly. It may have developed on wrong lines.

Therefore, it must get back to the beginning and test constructions themselves of vastly different kinds without the addition of a motor, on which builders have concentrated attention. It is felt that valuable lessons may be learned from the flight of birds. Obviously there is little chance of any development of gliding as such. It is only the starting point for motor machines.

HOUSES AT COST SOLVING PROBLEM

Community Movement Providing Homes in Maine Capital

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 8 (Special).—The capital city of Maine is solving, in part, its housing problem. A number of leading citizens have banded together, secured a tract of land, and are erecting a large group of houses. It is not a land-developing plan, nor has the project been undertaken for any profit. As an investment, pure and simple, the plan would not have attracted any of the promoters. It is a community proposition, a display of civic pride and a disposition to help the other fellow.

These men did not stop with the proposition that the houses should be built and sold at cost. These were not to be cheap houses. Build as good a house as possible at as low a figure as it can be done and give those men and women who want to own their own homes, a chance to buy the right sort. This has been the idea from the first.

When the plan was first considered it was thought possible to complete these houses to sell at \$500. As the building progressed it was seen that this price could be reduced, and while exact figures are not available, it is stated that each house will be sold at a much lower figure than was originally contemplated. This was brought about, not by using cheap materials, cheap labor and by doing slipshod work, but by good business management, careful buying and close supervision.

The houses have six rooms and a bath. There are hardwood floors throughout. The houses are steam heated, and each house has a fireplace in the living room. The cottage type houses have a living room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, with three chambers and a bath on the upper floor. In the bungalow type all six rooms are on the first floor.

Soil of them are on cement foundations, with cement cellar and there is a grade door for the removal of ashes.

Dobbs Hats
for Women
Dobbs Sport Hats
Dobbs & Co.
210 Broadway, New York
NEW YORK

REVOLUTIONISTS IN RUSSIA SENTENCED

Capital Punishment for 14 Out of 34 Defendants

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Fourteen of the 34 Social Revolutionists accused of high treason against the Soviet Government have been sentenced to capital punishment by the revolutionary tribunal. Among the condemned are several of those who turned informers. Three of the other defendants were acquitted, and the remainder given prison sentences of from two to ten years.

The sentences against 12 of the first group of defendants later were upheld by the Central Executive Committee, but an indefinite stay of execution was ordered upon the condition that the Social Revolutionary Party cease its counter-revolutionary activity. Otherwise the sentenced leaders are liable to the court's judgment. Meanwhile all those sentenced to capital punishment or to various terms of imprisonment are to be held in strict confinement.

Regarding the informers Semenov and Lydia Konoplova, and others of this group, the committee agreed to request the tribunal to grant pardons to all.

Defiance of the court was shown by 22 of the Social Revolutionists during pronouncement of sentence, which came late last night, these defendants refusing to stand up with the others. This group was ushered from the hall by armed soldiers, and sentence was then pronounced.

Included in those who have been sentenced to the extreme penalty are three women—Miss Eugenie M. Rattner, who was the party treasurer, and whose defiance of the prosecution during the later stages of the trial was most pronounced; Helen Haanova, and Lydia Konoplova, who is turning informer declared she was chosen by the party to assassinate Nikolai Lenin, the Soviet Premier.

NEW KIWANIS CLUB ACTIVITY

Establishment of a "Civic Information Service" under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, which would incorporate work of a similar nature now being carried forward by the city, has been urged by Mayor James M. Curley upon local Kiwanis. The object of this service would be the welfare of children and the encouragement of safety methods. It was stated that the interest in education through lectures and motion pictures in parks, schools and community houses would be one of the first objects of the service. The hope that a portion of the interest from the \$500,000 fund left by George White to the city could be diverted to the use of the service was expressed.

For Boys and Girls
HOLEPROOF HOSE
It isn't only that they wear so much longer—everybody knows that—but they also look better.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOLEPROOF
SIZES 6 to 8. 8 pairs 1.50
SIZES 6 to 8. 6 pairs 3.00
SIZES 8 1/2 to 11. 8 pairs 1.95
SIZES 8 1/2 to 11. 6 pairs 3.90
SOLE BOSTON AGENTS
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington St.
BOSTON

ASK grocers in Aurora and vicinity for our Rob Roy and other brands of goods. If they cannot supply you, please phone us.
F. E. Royston & Co.
Phone 3900 Wholesale Grocers Aurora, Ill.

Envelopes
Superior quality with what you pay for them.
Send us samples of your envelopes and we will send you one free and tell you how to make them better.
PENN ENVELOPE CO., 215 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street
August Sale—Crepe de Chine Undergarments
Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine in White or flesh, tailored or lace trimmed in various new models. 3.95, 4.95, 5.95
Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine in flesh or white. 1.95, 2.95
Step in Chemises of Radium in tailored or lace trimmed models. 2.95, 3.50, 3.95
Vest Chemises of Crepe de Chine in flesh or white. Tailored model. 1.95
Step in Drawers to match or separate models. 1.95, 2.95
Bloomers of Crepe de Chine. 2.95
Bloomers of Radium. 3.95
[Third Floor]

EASTERN STRIKERS DEMAND REJECTION OF HARDING PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

way kaisers for a condition of industrial slavery for railroad employees. Let us assure you again we want no compromise and urge that the fight be fought to a finish right now on its merits and the present administration in control of our Government be forced to show whether it stands for real Americanism or the brand of Americanism represented by a few hard-boiled railroad officials who would wreck our entire country in their lust for power.

The purpose of the telegram, said Mr. Williams, was to "set Mr. Jewell straight" on the attitude of strikers in the Metropolitan district toward both the Railroad Labor Board and the Administration.

"Our men have been disturbed by reports that Mr. Jewell has reached some secret gentlemen's agreement with President Harding which commits us to an acceptance of the Harding plan," declared the eastern strike official.

"We do not propose to be bound by any understanding which provides that we shall be put at the mercy of the Labor Board in the disposition of seniority rights."

The distrust of the Labor Board at this time, Mr. Williams said, was due to the federal body's action of July 3 and again of July 8, in which it practically outlawed the six affiliated shop crafts unions which were participating in the strike.

Mr. Jewell Charges Railroads Are Using Unfit Locomotives in Violation of Federal Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Charges that the railroads deliberately are deceiving the public about the actual condition of locomotives and cars, and that they are violating a law providing penalties for operating defective equipment, were made by B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, in a formal statement issued today.

"We are going to fight to a finish," said Mr. Jewell, adding, "I believe the railroad executives are convinced by this time that they cannot break our ranks by separate agreements. We have learned through bitter experience that the railroads were united on a national basis to defeat us and we also are organized nationally to defend ourselves. There will be no separate settlements."

Members of the policy committee of the strikers met this afternoon, with every indication that they would reject the proposal of President Harding for settling their controversy with the railway managers over the seniority question.

Mr. Jewell said the taxpayers were being required to pay for maintaining troops to guard the roads, but that no effort was being made to increase the force of inspectors or railroad equipment to protect the traveling public and workers on the job. His statement follows:

Comments on Equipment

According to reports issued by the American Railway Association there were on July 1, 50,003 serviceable locomotives, while on July 15, there were only 48,539, or a decrease of 1,464. The railroads "turned out of shops" during the period June 15 to July 1, 11,349 locomotives, while for the period July 1 to July 15 they only turned out 6,643, or a decrease of 4,706. On July 1 there were "stored serviceable" 6,332 locomotives, while on July 15, there were only 5,915, or a withdrawal from storage of 417.

From these reports the railroads are shown to have fallen behind in required locomotive repairs after the first 15 days of the strike, 6,337 locomotives. The reports from which these figures are drawn are dated July 1 and July 15 and show that "previous figures used account of labor trouble" are used for such railroads as the Boston & Maine, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington, Chicago & North Western, Terre Haute & Southeastern, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Trinity & Brazos Valley, Norfolk & Western, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, Georgia & Florida, Louisville & Nashville, Chicago Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and Great Northern.

In other words, of the 137 roads shown on the report, for 13 of these roads it is admitted by the report that the actual situation is given to the public. This is but one of many examples of the methods by which the railroads are attempting to deceive the people and to nullify them into a sense of security regarding the railroad situation.

Federal Laws Not Observed

Based upon our years of experience as railroad employees we estimate that there should have been turned out of railroad shops July 1 to July 15, 13,000 locomotives which had received heavy repairs. In other words, if the railroads are to keep pace with the requirements of normal business in the matter of repairs to locomotives, they will have to turn out of their repair shops, 1000 locomotives each regular working day.

It should be understood that the federal locomotive inspection and safety appliance laws are not being complied with during this strike. That in addition to the startling facts above shown, there are practically no proper inspections being made and certainly no reports being released giving the true situation.

The federal inspection law requires that certain inspections be made before and after each trip, and that these inspections be recorded. The penalty for violation of the law is \$100 for each offense. However, there are only 50 government inspectors who are required to cover approximately 265,000 miles of railroad and inspect about 70,000 locomotives in the approximately 5000 terminals.

Therefore it is clear that the railroads are violating the federal inspection laws and are operating defective equipment. Why is it that with this condition existing the federal Government officials are not assigned to require compliance with the law and protect the traveling public and railroad employees?

Pertinent Questions Asked

Why is it that the taxpayers are called upon to pay for the thousands of additional guards, police and sheriffs, to say nothing about state militiamen and federal soldiers, whose duties it is alleged are to protect railroad property, but whose work today in the main seems to be that of killing people who admittedly had no intention of destroy-

ing railroad property? Why is it that not a single additional man is assigned to protect the life and limb of 110,000,000 people of America?

Mr. Jewell, in conversation with newspapermen, said union men would not consider returning to work on a few of the roads. He said the shopmen would be willing to work on all the roads under the conditions outlined by the President in his original peace proposal. He said the union would not consider working on a few roads, because this virtually would be abandoning their comrades on the tied up lines.

There have been rumors that the President plans to take over a few of the roads at a time, particularly the coast carriers. Mr. Jewell said that the President now possesses ample authority to bring about a settlement of the controversy and that no further legislation is needed.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, declared to put "teeth" in the Transportation Act would work to the disadvantage of labor and advantage to the employers. He said the "teeth would bite only one way," declaring that if the Labor Board should rule against the roads they would throw their case into the courts and tie it up for two or three years, while if the employers lost they would be unable to contest the decision.

Advised to Reject Proposal

Mr. Jewell said that he has been assured of a full representation of all the other railroad crafts not on strike, at the meeting scheduled for tomorrow here. It was not thought likely that those at work would strike, but instead issue orders to their members not to man locomotives or cars thought to be in bad condition.

Mr. Jewell said that he has received hundreds of telegrams urging rejection of the President's proposal, but not one to accept it.

A contrary attitude on the part of the railroad managers toward the President's proposal is taken by their having full confidence in the Labor Board seeing the justice of their side of the case, but the plans stipulate that all the strikers be taken back, and this would mean discharging the new men.

1300 Members of "Big Four" Join Strike at Joliet, Ill., as Protest Against Troops

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 9.—Approximately 1300 engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern "Big Four" brotherhoods walked out here at midnight last night in protest to the stationing of troops around the yards. There were no disorders.

The strike of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods here is exclusively a local action, ordered by Charles O'Day, chairman of the Joliet division of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—Chief executives of the "Big Four" transportation brotherhoods have taken action regarding danger to brotherhood members through the alleged actions of armed guards in connection with the shopmen's strike and have telegraphed their members to remain away from company property if their safety is endangered.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when told that 1300 brotherhood men had quit at Joliet last night, said that there would be 100 more similar cases soon if working conditions at railroad yards and shops are not changed.

"The men have got to the limit of endurance through abusive treatment from guards and conditions have reached the breaking point," Mr. Stone said.

Asked if the action of the Joliet men met with the approval of the brotherhood chiefs, he said:

"The action does not require any approval. Our men are not expected to work under such conditions as now prevail at many railroad terminals. I am telling them that wherever their lives are endangered by guards they should go home and stay there. They are justified in remaining away from railroad company property under existing conditions."

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, when told of the Joliet walk-out of brotherhood members, and President Stone's stand on the situation, concurred in the position taken by the engineers' chief.

Clerks and Associates Ordered to Leave Jobs in Several Cases

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Clerks, freight handlers, and station men, who are not on strike, have been ordered "to stay away from their usual places of employment whenever they are endangered, either by armed guards or defective railroad equipment," the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station and Express Employees announced today, in a statement to The Associated Press.

In their announcement the clerks stated that this action had been taken two weeks ago in two specific instances.

"The men were ordered to remain away from their job until the guards were removed," I. D. Mumby, assistant to E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the union, stated, and were out only a day when the guards were removed and the men returned to work."

More Men Employed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—The New Haven, New Haven & Hartford railroad statement on conditions of the shopmen's strike today said that 251 additional skilled men were employed on the system yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE ACT IN ABEYANCE

Joseph C. Pelletier, removed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County, today filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth 21,688 certified names of voters, or more than sufficient to compel a state referendum on the recent Legislative Act requiring that all district attorneys be lawyers.

DRY FORCES WIN DECISIVE VICTORY IN OHIO PRIMARY

(Continued from Page 1)

ent members of Congress. In the Third District, Warren Gard, Democratic candidate, is reputed as wet. His opponent, R. G. Fitzgerald, Republican, is dry. J. H. Goekke of Lima, a former brewer, won the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, and will face John L. Cable, a dry, renominated by the Republicans. A. W. Overmeyer, former Democratic Congressman, renominated in the Thirteenth District, is a wet. He will oppose a dry Republican in James T. Begg.

Victory for Mr. Harding Seen in Ohio Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—With dry "Harding" Republicans nominated for Senator and Governor, the Administration has reasons to feel more than gratified today over the results of the primary election in Ohio, the President's home State, and one of the next battlegrounds in 1924.

Latest returns show there is no question that Simeon D. Fess will maintain his big lead in the senatorial race and that Carmi A. Thompson, former treasurer of the United States and a Harding nominee, is an easy winner in the Republican gubernatorial contest.

Victory for Mr. Thompson in November will give the Harding Administration control over the state machinery, as his primary victory is regarded as a vindication of the Administration's policies.

Republicans and Democrats are looking forward to one of the closest Senatorial contests in the history of Ohio. Backed by the Administration and the prohibition forces, Mr. Fess, Representative from the Seventh District and former chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, will give Senator Pomerene (D.), renominated, the fight of his political career.

Dry Candidate for Governor Leading in Arkansas Primary

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Gov. T. C. McRae, candidate for the gubernatorial renomination, regarded in Arkansas as equivalent to election, held a lead of more than 2 to 1 over Judge E. P. Toney, when tabulation of the delayed returns from yesterday's state-wide Democratic primary was resumed today.

Newspaper tabulation accounting for 259 precincts, approximately one-fifth of the voting places in the State, gave Governor McRae 16,257 votes, and Judge Toney 6519.

W. A. Oldfield, Democratic "whip" in the House, the only member of the Arkansas congressional delegation having opposition for renomination, had a lead of approximately 2½ to 1 over W. A. Hodges of Bald Knob, on returns from about one-fifth of the precincts in the Second Congressional District.

Governor McRae made his fight for party endorsement for a second term largely on his record as the State's chief executive during his first term, and on a platform of rigid law enforcement, particularly prohibition and Sabbath observance. Judge Toney, in his campaign speeches, attacked the record as Governor McRae as non-progressive and assailed his exercise of parole and pardon authority.

Neither of the gubernatorial candidates took sides on the Ku Klux Klan agitation, although Governor McRae was understood to have been endorsed by Klan supporters. He also bore the indorsement of organized labor.

In Little Rock and Pulaski County, where the Klan and anti-Klan fight was made an issue, the ticket sanctioned by the clansmen held a lead on the face or partial returns.

Alabama Primary Returns so Far Disclose No Upsets

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Judge W. W.

National Merchandise Fair

New York City
August 7 to 25

The Christian Science Monitor

Extends a Welcome
to All in Attendance

Booth No. 178
Grand Central Palace

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

3 WEEKS ONLY

CASINO
TANGIERINE
CARTON CITY

Brandon of Tuscaloosa apparently has won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama over Col. Bibb Graves of Montgomery by an overwhelming majority, unofficial returns from all parts of the State today failing to cut down the big lead he established last night. Nomination is regarded as equivalent to election.

Mrs. W. B. Edmundson, the first woman in Alabama to seek the party's nomination for Congress, apparently has been defeated by a large majority in the Eighth District by E. B. Almon, incumbent.

In the three districts in which incumbents were opposed, returns indicate success for the sitting candidates. John R. Tyson had a substantial lead over J. Morgan Prestwood of Andalusia in the Second District. L. L. Herzberg of Gadsden was reported leading in the Seventh District, where Lilius B. Rainey was not a candidate for renomination. George Huddleston apparently has won by an overwhelming majority in the Ninth District over W. B. Grace, Birmingham, and William B. Bankhead is leading H. P. Gibson, Jasper, in the Tenth.

GRAIN GROWERS REVIVE COMBINE

Co-operative Sales Organization Is Effectively Reorganized

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The path of the national co-operative grain marketing movement, blocked by a split among its strongest farmer supporters, has been cleared by a reorganization of the United States Grain Growers, Inc. The farm bureau which launched the project, the most extensive co-operative enterprise ever set under way by northern farmers, again have taken it under their wing.

E. H. Cunningham, the new president, succeeding C. H. Gustafson of Nebraska, is secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. C. E. Gunneils, the new treasurer, is also treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The United States Grain Growers, with 50,000 members representing 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, practically had come to a standstill with no wheat marketed this season.

Troubles which led to the retirement of the organizers of the farmers' corporation, were due to its over-extension. It spent more than \$600,000 on organization and upkeep in its first year. A report two weeks ago showed a net deficit of \$285,267.27. B. M. Baruch, Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, and Frank O. Wetmore, president of the First National Bank of Chicago have agreed to serve as an advisory committee on finance and marketing.

BOSTON BROKERS INVOLVED

Several Boston brokers figure in cases involving the operations of alleged "bucket shops" presented to the Suffolk County grand jury today by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, and Albert Hurwitz, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts.

CHURCHMEN URGED TO CAST WAR ASIDE

Copenhagen Conference Hears American Point Out Folly of Armament Burdens

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—One of the most noteworthy addresses before the International Conference of Churches, in progress here this week under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, was made today by Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College on the subject of "The Reduction and Limitation of Armaments."

"The urgent necessity of organized and immediate action by the churches of the world to guard the world's peace, said Professor Hull, "is made all too plain by the economic plight and the moral slough of despond in which the world finds itself today."

No Desire to Disarm

"Confronted by this state of affairs, it might be presumed that rational men in this twentieth century of Christian civilization would place peaceful industry and drastic economy in the forefront of their life. On the contrary the experts of the League of Nations have recently estimated that there are 1,000,000 more men under arms in Europe today than just previous to the beginning of the war in 1914. The League of Nations Commission reported that the nations of Europe are in no mood to disarm or even substantially to reduce their armies."

Why does the world, staggering under its burden of debt, continue to add to its burden? Two elements are potent, namely, fear and that form of megalomania known as economic and nationalistic imperialism.

Well, it is time for some one to break through this vicious circle. Men fought the World War for this purpose. It was to be a war to end war and preparations for war.

Labor's Protest

The laboring men, who have been the perennial food for powder and fertilizer of imperialistic aggression, are once more uttering their feeble protest. At Rome, in April, 1922, while the statesmen were assembled at Genoa, the International Federation of Trades Unions demanded disarmament and prepared to prevent future wars by resort to an international strike. Since this federation represents 23,000,000 workers in 19 European countries, its voice and its action will not always remain feeble.

The women who as mothers of our race have natural right and duty to protest, are also raising their voices against the iniquity and folly of trying to prevent war by preparing for it.

TARIFF ON HIDES FOUGHT IN SENATE

Mr. Walsh Opens Attack on the Rates Proposed by Finance Committee Majority

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The proposed tariff on hides would increase the Nation's shoe and leather bill \$110,000,000 a year, Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, declared today in the Senate in opening the fight against the rates proposed by the Finance Committee majority and supported by the Republican-agricultural-tariff bloc.

Senator Walsh argued that even if the imposts were reflected in the price paid to cattle-raisers the total benefit to the cattlemen would amount to only \$15,800,000 a year. He declared that only a small percentage of the farmers of the country were engaged in raising cattle.

"Whatever benefit will insure to any individual or group of individuals by reason of a duty on hides," he said, "will be chiefly to the packers, as they handle 65 per cent of the domestic hide production."

"The duty will tend to break up if not destroy the independent tanning industry and extend to the packers a growing monopoly of the tanning business."

"The benefit to the farmer by the possible insignificant increase in the value of cattle which he may receive through the generosity of the packers will be more than offset by the increased cost which he will have to pay for boots and shoes, harness and other leather manufactures."

"The domestic manufacturer of boots and shoes has absolutely no foreign competition; therefore a protective duty on boots and shoes, except for the duties on hides and leather, are unnecessary and will be ineffective. Of course, the duty on hides will increase the cost of production, which the consumer will have to pay."

"The increased cost of boots and shoes and other leather manufactures, by reason of the duty on hides, will result in reducing and restricting the substantial and expanding export business developed by shoe and leather manufacturers."

"Many of the leading and progressive farmers and practically all manufacturers of boots and shoes desire, and have petitioned for free hides, leather and boots and shoes, and the general public welfare would seem to dictate a policy of free hides, free leather, and free shoes."

MUNICIPAL JUSTICE NAMED

Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, today nominated David A. Laurie of Boston to be an associate justice of the Municipal Court of that city. Mr. Laurie was graduated from Boston University in 1899 with the degree of LL. B. cum laude. He is a member of the Massachusetts and the American Bar Associations and is active in numerous Jewish organizations, and in civic, political and financial affairs.

PICKETS GRANTED INJUNCTION

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 9.—Permission to picket the employment bureau of the Ameskegg Mills Corporation was granted the striking textile workers of this city today by Judge Oliver W. Branch, who modified an injunction of July 20.

MANY LOOMS RUNNING

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 9.—P. H. Siles, agent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that nearly 3000 looms are running in his plant. He also declared that the only basis upon which a settlement of the strike may be effected lies in the acceptance of the 20 per cent reduction and the work schedule of 54 hours as originally outlined by the mill company.

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

The New Sedan
is Here \$2295



The De Luxe Car of the Year

It excels even those beautiful Hudsons which were counted matchless values at above \$4,000—the Limousines, Town Cars and Landauets, famed for their distinction.

No other Hudson so completely sums the body-builder's art. It blends richness and luxury with a simplicity that is the hallmark of Hudson enclosed car charm. And the promise of its beauty is borne out in the unusual personal comfort and serviceability this

model affords. It seats seven amply. The lustrous, lasting finish reveals the unhurried and painstaking-care given every detail by master workmen, who have always specialized on the finest, costliest cars.

Of course it has the new Hudson motor, which won such instantaneous admiration everywhere. It is the top step of seven years' development of the patented Super-Six principle. It is equally a revelation to Hudson owners.

Speedster - - \$1645 7-Pass. Phaeton - - \$1695 Coach - - \$1745 Sedan - - \$2295

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PORTLAND

BANGOR

WORCESTER

VILLAGE CLUBS OF FRANCE KEEP MORALE HIGH IN RESTORED AREA

Provide Helpful Diversion for Leisure Hours of People Hard at Work to Recoup Losses in World War

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 10.—When we—a dozen representatives of the Village Clubs Association—accepted the invitation of the kindred French organization to visit the "foyers" (clubs) set up in the devastated areas of France, we were modest and retiring people. Not until we reached Paris were we made to understand our greatness.
From the moment of our first reception in the flat of Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, whom French women will have to thank for the vote they are likely to have granted them this autumn, to the dignified presentation to M. Millerand in the tapestried Salle des Ambassadeurs at the Elysée, we were treated like royalty.
We explored the shattered villages of the Oise under the regis of Paul Strauss, a man whose magnificent work for women and children is embodied in the law bearing his name and who obviously is beloved by high and low. It was in his honor that the villages were beflagged and en fête and that a military escort received us at the station of the lovely old town of Compiègne; but we can take as entirely personal the storm of applause that greeted us at the Sorbonne, where our chief organizer, Nugent Harris, gave a lecture; we can treasure the courtesy that induced the Foyer of Tricot to sing all three verses of the English national anthem at its impressive opening ceremony; and I think we shall long store up the ribbons which bound the huge bouquets of homely cottage flowers everywhere showered upon us.

Pioneer in French Club Work
All these honors, and many more, notably a delightful dinner at the Paris headquarters of the Foyer Alsacien-Lorrain, were lavished upon us by that small and financially hard-pressed association, le Foyer des Campagnes, 43 Rue de Babylone, Paris, pioneer of village club work in France.

And this courtesy and profusion came not from the officials only, though the Foyer's energetic secretary, Mme. Louise Compain, was prime mover in the affair, but from the peasant, who, standing upon the heap of dust which once was a home, or coming from the cellar in which for years he crouched, never forgets that what ever plowing his little patch got during the war was due to the horses of the English artillery.

It certainly is time that something was done to make their lives more cheerful, and this work is in the hands of the Foyer des Campagnes, and a very good job they seem likely to make of it.

National Contrast Evident
In England, our difficulties over village clubs are generally concerned with class-feeling, local jealousies, small irritating affairs. We usually are self-supporting and our committee includes a good sprinkling of workingmen or women who are the chief users of the club, and to whose energy its inception often largely is due. We have no lack of voluntary workers—many of them, because of their war experience, capable and sympathetic; nor do we ever lack an audience when we give plays and fêtes.

Mixed clubs are comparatively few, and to a lover of children, little provision seems made for the small people, often, perhaps, for fear of offending existing organizations. Nor is any definite scheme of "uplift" compulsory or even advisable in English clubs. We all know how horrified the average village is at the notion of being "improved," though we also know how much can be achieved in that direction by a little tact and humor.

How different are matters in the French clubs, where, owing to the almost entire absence of the upper class from the ruined areas, there can

be no class feeling, and consequently, no voluntary workers, where no one can pay more than a nominal subscription or afford an expensive seat for an entertainment; where, moreover, a weary and distrustful people have at first to be coaxed into the Foyer.

Family Always Together

France, however, has one advantage in that the family always has taken its pleasures together and therefore the mixed club, with games, a library, and special furniture for children, is a foregone conclusion.

The Frenchman relishes a library of classics, though we may doubt how such an austere library would be received in England, but we do know how the members of many English clubs, now housed among furniture bought solely on account of its durability, would respond to the dainty setting of the French clubs, which, be it remembered, are simply old huts, partitioned according to local requirements. Here are really artistic curtains and covers, beautifully arranged flowers, unframed photographs, and even statuettes.

This deliberate quest of beauty and this optimism are very impressive and are a challenge to England not, from self-consciousness or fear of priggishness, to deny the village the best in music, art and drama. French and English temperaments differ widely, but each has a sense of beauty with which marvels may be wrought.



Reception of the Village Clubs Association at Lassigny Foyer

M. Strauss (With Bowler Hat), M. le Prefet d'Oise (in Uniform), and Mme. Strauss (in the Doorway), Are Shown With the Visitors

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS TAKE HASTY STEPS

New-Found Freedom Brings Changes in Régime—Conservative Rule Needed

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 8 (Special Correspondence).—To those acquainted with the smooth working of the Anglo-Egyptian Administration in past years it is evident that the recent access to power has been somewhat overpowering to the Egyptian official class.

In the first place the genuineness of England's promise to hand over the responsibility of internal government to the Egyptians themselves was generally questioned, and the extent of such independence now granted has obviously surprised them. In the second place, the coming of the new régime has released a host of influences, largely personal, and held in check hitherto by the presence of British chiefs. In the third place, the average Egyptian official has the qualities best suited for a routine worker rather than for a constructive administrator.

British advice and co-operation has not, of course, been suddenly withdrawn. Few changes in the personnel of the Anglo-Egyptian officials have as yet been made. It is not surprising that important decisions are now taken without making full use of the assistance of British officials available should they wish to request it. Politics are apparently of paramount importance.

Through extremist pressure an attempt is being made to introduce Arabic as the sole teaching medium in the higher as well as in the lower branches of education, and this against the advice of those who know how extremely handicapped a student will be should he wish to continue his studies in Europe or America. Through the same pressure the ministers were hurried into the decision to discuss several temporary foreign officials at one month's notice, a decision that will probably have to be rescinded in view of the heavy damages to which the Government would render itself liable. Through the lack of strong chiefs

and through the full play of personal interests an amazing shuffling of posts is taking place. There is a lack of balance, of a sense of proportion, of common sense and even of justice which betokens ill to the Egyptian administration should these influences remain unchecked.

While so much is precipitate, it is welcome news to hear that a former minister has made certain financial recommendations which evince common sense. In order to meet the heavy demands for increased expenditure on public works, education, etc., he proposes that the Egyptian State Railways, worked so far well but uneconomically, should be sold to a company and that the state lands should also be disposed of.

It acted upon it is certain, however, that a large amount of this capital would have to come from outside Egypt. Though a rich country, money is not at the present plentiful, and actually today there are few purchasers for many of the excellent bargains in agricultural lands now on the market. Again, those Egyptians having cash resources would not invest them in a railway enterprise unless the management were European. This has been proved time and again, for the Egyptians can lay claim to no large native company which has proved a success.

LABOR WON 9 STRIKES OUT OF 93 IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Much good might result if Indian Labor could only read official statistics as published in the quarterly reports of the Journal of Indian Industries and Labor, instead of reserving their attention to the wild rhetoric of the Extremists.

The report for the quarter ended March 3, which does not include the East Indian Railway strike, says that 93 strikes took place (28 being in the Bengal and 49 in the Bombay presidency), of which only nine terminated successfully from the point of view of the strikers. What a result to show for 115,843 men going on strike, and for the loss of 753,344 working days.

Cotton and jute, the one industry of Bombay and the other of Bengal, were the principal sufferers.

LATVIAN INDUSTRY UNDER A HANDICAP

Confused Political Situation Impedes Efforts at Reconstruction

RIGA, July 11 (Special Correspondence).—To the detriment of Latvian industry, the political situation continues unsettled and unsatisfactory and the present Government certainly is not helping much in the work of reconstruction. There are about 20, or to be exact, one should say 21, political parties or factions, and as none is strong enough to form an independent government, coalition for the last year has been and is for the time being likely to remain the order of the day.

A bill passed some little time ago for the protection of labor is one of the unhealthy results of the present political situation. The eight-hour day now has been legalized; youthful labor, that is up to the age of 19,

must not be employed more than four to six hours a day; piece work has been abandoned in public undertakings; a minimum of earnings or other means of livelihood has been fixed; and labor has been normalized, all on much the same lines as Russia adopted in 1917.

The Latvian industry also has been impeded by bad tariffs, with high duty of raw materials and plant. A war tariff came into force June 1, but whether the revision has been adequate remains to be seen. High railway rates likewise obstruct industrial development, more especially as regards the timber, cellulose and paper industries, but here or in other instances the interests of the people and those of the exchequer appear very difficult to reconcile.

Labor is more plentiful because of further demobilization, and some old factories have resumed work, although on a very modest scale. Progress, however, is tardy, money is scarce and foreign capital is reticent, owing to a great extent to the unstable political situation and unwise labor legislation.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE GIVES MUCH SATISFACTION IN INDIA

Body to Examine Into Financial Condition of Country Consists of Men of Wide Experience

CALCUTTA, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—The names of the personnel of the Inchcape Committee have given general satisfaction. The chairman is certainly one of the ablest business men in the world, and has unrivaled knowledge of Indian conditions. Sir Thomas Catto is a business man with great experience of trade in India, America, and the Near East. So far as there is a European head of the European business community in India Mr. Alexander Murray of Calcutta and a member of the Council of State fills that post. Sir R. N. Mukerjee, and Purbelthamdas Thakurdas are extremely able Indian business men hailing from Calcutta and Bombay respectively, while Mr. Dalsi, who was a member of the Babington Smith Currency Commission of 1919 proved himself infinitely wiser than his colleagues who recommended that the rupee should be stabilized at 2s.

The Government at one time showed a desire to keep questions of policy, such as military expenditure, out of the ambit of the committee; but all restrictions have since been waived, and the committee has an absolutely clear field. Some of the causes operative to produce the almost bankrupt condition in which India now finds herself are so complex that not even the Inchcape ax can eradicate them.

Bengal is following the example of the Central Government and an independent committee of economy has been appointed, and will commence work almost immediately. Sir R. N. Mukerjee, himself a member of the Inchcape Committee, is chairman, and is to be assisted by C. W. Rhodes, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the deputation which recently interviewed the Prime Minister, two Indians, and Mr. Spry, the financial secretary to the local government. The resolution appointing the committee referred to the stringent revision which had already been undertaken; to the various committees which were appointed last year to see if reductions could be effected but which have not yet reported, and to the fact that the remission by the Central Government of the provincial contribution was a concession that terminated in less

than three years from the present date. Standing committees which scrutinized the departmental estimates had been inclined to increase them rather than reduce them, and Lord Lytton therefore felt that the time had come for the appointment of a wider and more authoritative committee, which, like the Geddes and Inchcape committees, should be largely untrammelled.

NEW DIESEL ENGINE, ALONG NOVEL LINES, IS BUILT IN ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—A motor engine, unlike any other yet constructed, is the product of a North British engineering firm. This new motor is a double-acting, two-cycle Diesel, in which cylinders, as well as pistons, have movement. Every stroke is a power stroke.

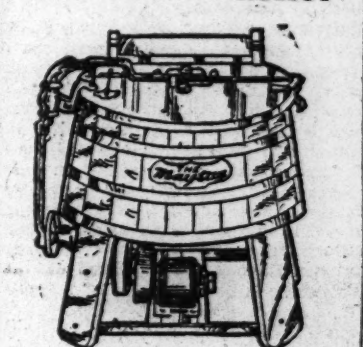
Theoretically, this engine should give a much higher power-output, for a given weight and cost, than the older designs. Its makers are so well satisfied with the practical results obtained from their experimental engine that they are proceeding with the construction of a much larger engine of 2000 brake horse power, for commercial use.

One of the advantages claimed for the new engine is that it can be built for about one-half the weight, and to occupy about one-half the space required for a single-acting motor engine of similar power. It further is claimed that with this type of engine, it will be possible to install a motor in the space occupied by a steam engine of similar power, thus saving the entire boiler space for cargo carrying.

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Its washing qualities are the equal of any washer at any price. We earnestly advise you to take advantage of this opportunity to purchase a quality washer at less than the usual wholesale price.

Guaranteed for One Year

The Maytag has a genuine cyprus tub, mechanism is exceptionally smooth running and free from friction, a quality machine throughout. A special sale at..... **39.75**

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Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave. CHICAGO Chicken Dinner \$1.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co CHICAGO

August Sale of Housewares

The needs of the laundry are especially featured at this time in the August Sale. Every other household requirement may be met with the same sort of savings.

20-Ounce Copper Wash Boiler, \$7.95

These wash boilers have copper covers and stationary handles. They are particularly well made throughout.

Wash Boards, 45c Each

Well constructed, in the regular size. Very specially priced in this sale.

Wash Tubs, \$1.75

Heavy galvanized wash tubs with stationary wood handles. Two sizes, medium and large, either \$1.75.

Clothes Hampers, \$1.95

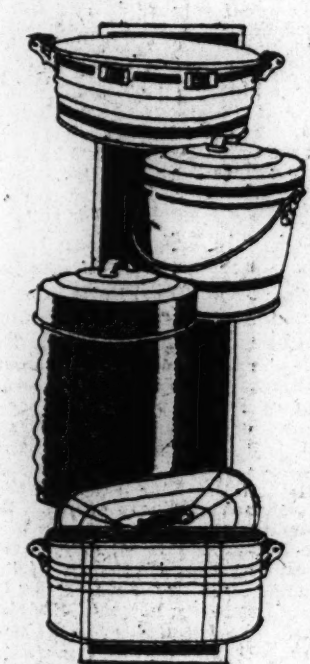
In various shapes, of medium size, made of whole willow, light and convenient.

20-gallon garbage pails of 27 gauge galvanized iron, \$1.25.

Brooms, 2 and 2½ lbs., five-sewn, with polished handles, at 40c each.

5-gallon size garbage pails of heavy galvanized iron deep covers, \$1.25 each.

Sixth Floor South



"Interest Period"

July and January interest added to our savings depositors' accounts is a pleasure to us and a profit to them. You, too, can know the joy of having interest credited on your passbook if you'll save a little each pay day and let it work for you under our care. Start today with \$1 or more.



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Mandel Brothers, Chicago

emphasize the successful progress of two widely noted annual events

the thirty-ninth August fur sale

introducing Paris-sponsored modes and pelts at prices much lower than will prevail in the Fall. Furs bought in the August sale will be stored free, on request, until November first. Furs remodeled at lowered charges during August.

—and the thirty-third August furniture sale

—featuring important purchases from prominent furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids and elsewhere, and specially pricing all the furniture in our regular stock. The figures quoted in this sale are lower than in several seasons on furniture of equal quality.

HUNGARY PROPOSES HIGHER FARM TAX

Government's Plan Is Opposed by Peasants' Party Which Holds Legislative Majority

VIENNA, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—With a budget deficit of more than 15,000,000,000 crowns, the new Hungarian Minister of Finance, Tibor Kalay, professes to be optimistic and even goes so far as to assert that the budget can be balanced within five years.

Indirect taxation has reached its limit in Hungary. The Minister says that no further increase is possible. His announcement in the National Assembly that the ground-tax would be calculated upon a new basis, namely, the prevailing price of wheat, was received with a chilly silence, only the Socialist deputies expressing their approval. Until now the tax on the soil in Hungary has been absurdly low; no change has been made in the basis for more than 20 years. The farmers and peasants have been getting such high prices for their produce that the Government feels that they can pay higher taxes. The peasants, however, refuse to accept this view and as they form a majority in Parliament, it is not likely the House will vote for the higher scale.

Government Supports Plan
Count Bethlen, Minister-President, speaking after Tibor Kalay, declared the Government would stand or fall with the Finance Minister's program, so that the latter has the full prestige of the Government on his side.

Besides increasing the land taxes, Mr. Kalay proposes to raise the taxes on business profits, and to make sweeping reforms in the taxation of business corporations, and in this way he hopes to obtain very large additional revenues.

Conflicting opinions were expressed in the debate as to the banknote inflation. Several speakers maintained that although the stoppage of the note printing presses was entirely correct in theory, yet a moderate inflation of the currency was really in the best interests of production. The creation of new values, new buildings and factories, and the improvement of the highways all tended to increase public wealth and diminish unemployment. Admitting all this, the Finance Minister still insisted that any further increase of the note inflation could not under any circumstances be permitted.

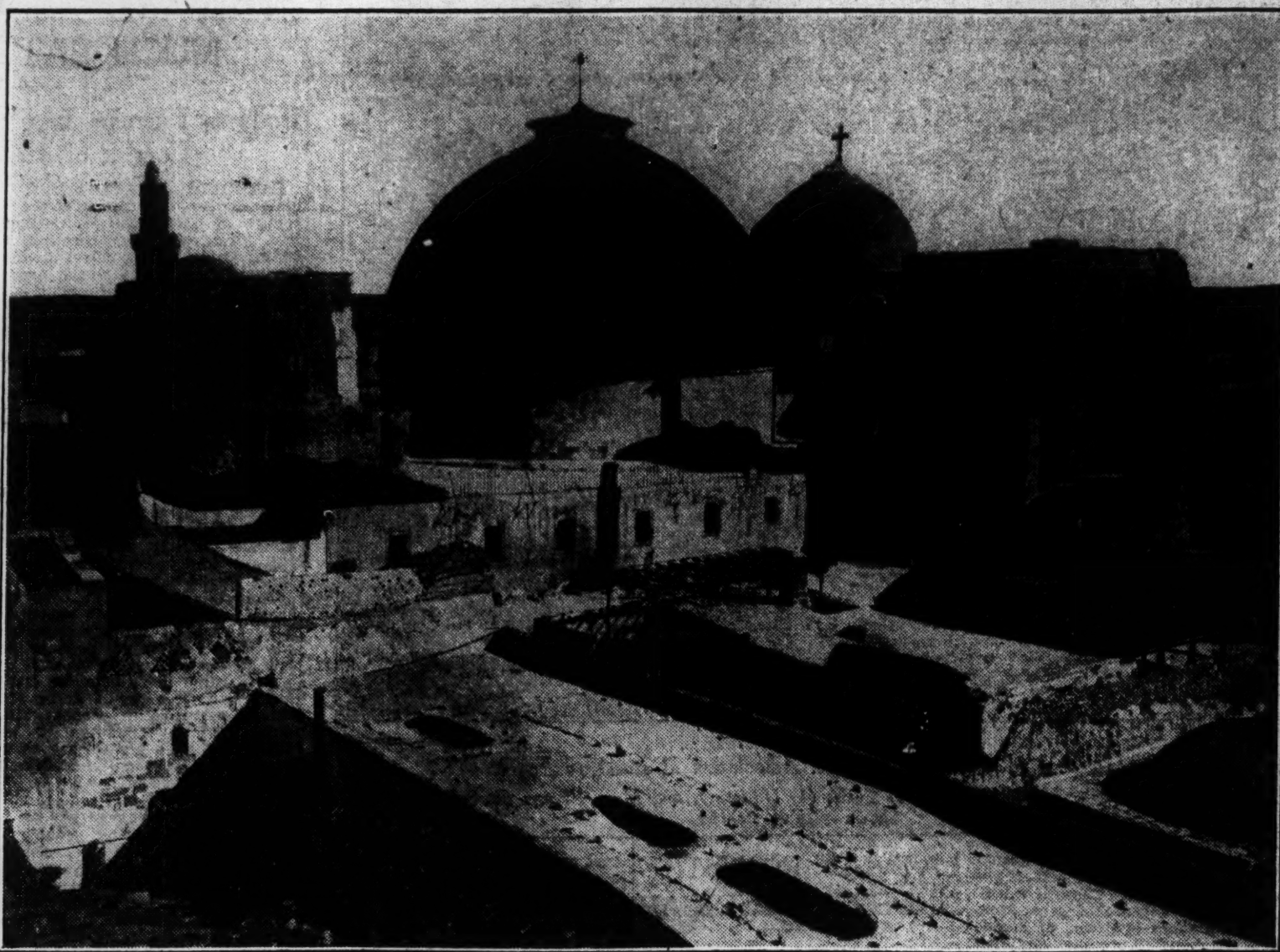
Reparations "Wiped Out"

As to reparations, the Minister declared most emphatically that in her present economic situation it was quite impossible for Hungary to pay anything. He estimated that the diminution of territory had occasioned Hungary a loss of real property of the value of 15,000,000,000 crowns. This sum represents one-tenth of the total reparations demanded from Germany. As in the most prosperous periods before the war Hungary's capacity of production never amounted to one-tenth Germany's, he considered that the reparations demanded from Hungary were already wiped out.

One of the most important tasks of the new Cabinet is the concluding of commercial treaties with the neighboring states. Negotiations are going on with Austria, and will shortly be begun with Czechoslovakia. Industrial circles in Hungary do not approve of these separate negotiations, believing it would be better to deal with all the interested states collectively. They fear that as both Austria and Czechoslovakia are industrial countries, they will flood Hungary with their manufactures.

NEW ZEALAND ASKS FULL REPRESENTATION IN LEAGUE SESSIONS

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 12 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealand has been slow to interest itself in the League of Nations, but a League of Nations Union, with branches in various parts of the Dominion, has been established, and has just held its first Dominion Conference. The two patrons of the League of Nations Union



The Cupola of the Church of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem

The Problem of the Holy Places Tackled in a White Paper

are the Governor-General, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey. The Prime Minister has not shown any great enthusiasm for the League, but the election of him and the Governor-General as patrons should convince all that sympathy with the League is compatible with patriotism and devotion to the Empire.

Among the resolutions passed were these: "That the New Zealand Government should be urged to make a self-declaration at an early date that it is prepared actively to co-operate with the Imperial Government in making the League of Nations the keystone of the foreign policy of the British Empire."

"That this conference is of opinion that to maintain its world status as a self-governing Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations New Zealand should be entirely represented at all future conferences of the League of Nations and also at the International Labor Conference, and any other conference that may be set up under the League of Nations."

ENGLAND IMPORTS MORE MOTOR CARS; EXPORTS FALL OFF

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14—Considerable increase both in the value and quantity of cars and chassis imported into Britain is indicated in recent reports. For the month of May last there were imported 1454 complete cars and 1451 chassis, having a total value of £439,533. During May, 1921, but 425 cars and 305 chassis were imported, the total value being only £203,425. The relative proportions of quantities to values indicate a general drop in prices.

Export returns show a decrease in values. During May last, 124 cars and 53 chassis were exported to the total value of £112,846. In the corresponding period of the previous year, the export figures recorded were 90 cars and 94 chassis, to a total value of £178,967.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15
Now that the returns for the three Masonic institution festivals for the current year have been presented it is possible to estimate with some degree of approximation the sum to be devoted to Masonic benevolence during 1922. The three festivals for the Royal Masonic Institutions, for Aged Freemasons and their widows, girls and boys, yielded in the aggregate no less a sum than £258,750. 9. 0. Of this munificent contribution, London lodges were responsible for nearly one-half, the precise figure being £127,725. 19. 6.

England and Wales is divided Masonically into 46 provinces, while there are also 23 overseas districts. These latter, foreign stations contributed £2099. 15. 0., so that the provinces between them subscribed £143,951. 14. 6. to the total, Middlesex standing at the head with £26,909. 19. 6.

The progress made during the last 50 years by the three institutions is almost phenomenal. In 1872, the three festivals realized in the aggregate a few shillings over £13,011. Then, too, it must be remembered that nearly every province and district has its own local benevolent fund to support. Some have two such funds; others even have three, all of which are supported handsomely. A forecast that at least £350,000 will be devoted to Masonic benevolence by the Freemasons under the English constitution during the year 1922 is not regarded by those in a position to forecast an estimate as extravagant, but one more likely to err on the side of under-estimation. The Mark Benevolent Fund this year created a fresh record in collections, while Knight Templary, the Order of the Secret Monitor, and other branches of

Masonry have their special benevolent funds.

The response, however, is only about equal to the demand. For instance, according to the rules of the Benevolent Institution, the annuity payable to a widow is £32 and to a Freemason £40, but in order to meet the increased cost of living, the annuities have temporarily been advanced to £40 and £48 respectively, with power to grant a further sum up to a certain limit, should circumstances demand it. In the past, fifty years ago there were only 19 annuitants on the books of the Old People's Institution; today there are 1500. In 1872, 115 boys were being educated, as compared with 950 at the present moment, while 905 girls are on the register today, compared with less than a century in 1872.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY DULL IN CAPE COLONY

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—The directors of De Beers, Ltd., announced a few days ago that, although the demand for diamonds had improved, they regretted they were not yet able to declare dividends on either preferred or deferred shares.

In view of the indicated improvement in the diamond market, inquiries were made with regard to position and prospects of the industry in Kimberley. As a result, it was learned that, though some sales are now being made, the conditions of the diamond trade are still far from normal. It was gathered that there was no possibility, as yet, of any change so far as employment was concerned in Kimberley, and that it was not likely that mining operations would be resumed for some considerable time.

THE British Government has just issued a White Paper on the Palestine Mandate. It is mainly made up of a letter from the Government to the League of Nations dealing with a memorandum recently presented to the league by the Vatican. The Vatican had expressed certain misgivings with regard to the future of the Holy Places. Those misgivings it is now sought to remove.

The problem of the Holy Places has its roots deep down in history and in international politics. There was a time when France was the recognized representative and protector of Christendom in the East. As long as France enjoyed this privileged status, the Latin or Roman Catholic Church naturally predominated over its rivals in the Holy Land. The most highly prized symbol of that predominance was the guardianship of the Christian Holy Places. The most important of these are the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, though there are also a number of minor shrines. The right of guardianship had more than a purely religious interest. It also had its political value. The Power whose protégés were wardens of the Holy Places had a special position in Palestine to which, for reasons of prestige, it attached the greatest importance.

The Crimean War
There came a time when the Latin Church, backed by France, came to be challenged by the Greek or Orthodox Church, backed by Russia. There ensued a long and bitter conflict, which was an episode in the competition of France and Russia for supremacy in the Near East. Eventually, a quarrel between the Greeks and Latins as to their respective rights in the Church of the Nativity was the prelude to the Crimean War of 1854-6.

The French were victorious, and France retained a shadowy protectorate over the Christians and the Christian establishments of the Holy Land. Gradually, however, her claims began to be disputed, even within the Roman Catholic world. First Germany and then Italy refused to recognize the right of France to exercise any jurisdiction over their subjects or their institutions in Palestine. Russia, also again became active, and was making the most of her control of the Orthodox Church, to which by far the greater part of the Christians of Palestine belong.

Tangled Claims and Rivalry
Now that Palestine has come under British administration, the situation has changed. When the mandate was framed, the problem of the holy places had to be faced. Besides the Christians, the Moslems and the Jews have holy places of their own. There are certain cases in which the same shrine is or may be claimed by two different creeds. But the principal difficulty lies in the long-standing rivalry between the various Christian churches, and even between various branches of the same church. Thus the Greeks and the Latins are still at variance with regard to the Church of the Nativity. Similarly, the Royal House of Italy claims for itself, as against other Roman Catholic competitors, the shrine known as the Cenaculum, the site of the Last Supper.

To regulate these questions, it is proposed in the Mandate to set up a representative commission with the duty of studying and adjusting competitive claims. Round this proposal a prolonged controversy has raged. The Vatican does not welcome the idea of submitting Roman Catholic claims to the decision of the Holy Places Commission, thus putting itself on a level with denominations which it regards as schismatic. Moreover, it sees in the circumstances of the moment a favorable opportunity for asserting itself at the expense of the Orthodox Church. The Russian

support, on which that church largely depended, is no longer forthcoming, so that the Orthodox position is weaker than it has been for centuries. Hence the Vatican naturally seeks to press its claims while its rival is to some extent hors de combat.

There are, moreover, the usual international rivalries. France and Italy—the two leading Roman Catholic powers—feel that their prestige is at stake and that however the problem of the holy places is dealt with they ought to play a leading part in its solution.

Objections of the Vatican
All these difficulties are complicated by the dislike of the Vatican, with which both France and Italy have their own reasons for maintaining good relations, for the passage of Palestine into the hands of a Protestant power. Nor does the Vatican view with any favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jews, though to this both France and Italy have already committed themselves.

This is the situation with which the British Government has had to deal in the letter just published as a White Paper. The Vatican, in addition to criticizing the Mandate generally, had expressed many misgivings as to the provisions dealing with the Holy Places. After reassuring the League of Nations on the other points raised, the British Government goes on to suggest some important changes in the holy places Commission.

In order to obtain absolute impartiality, it is now proposed that the Commission should be selected from a list put forward by the League of Nations or by the Permanent Court of International Justice. In order to put all the Powers and Churches represented on an equal footing, each member of the Commission in turn is to act as Chairman. This is intended to soften the competition for the chairmanship between the rival powers. Finally, it is now proposed, that whatever report the Commission may draw up shall only take effect when approved by the Council of the League of Nations.

To those remote from the scene and from the issues involved all these matters may seem relatively trivial. They are, however, bound up with so many venerable traditions and deep-rooted sentiments that in fact they play a very real part in international politics. Since the assurances called for by the United States have been given to the satisfaction of the American Government, the delay in the approval of the mandate has been largely due to difficulties connected with the holy places.

The claims which the Vatican feels itself entitled to make are such that it is not likely to be fully satisfied either with the present proposals or with any others admitting of general acceptance. It will, however, be felt in most other quarters that the suggestions now made provide an impartial body as there is any hope of obtaining for the solution of the tangled problem with which the Holy Places Commission will have to deal.

NORWEGIAN EXPORT TRADE TAKES JUMP AS EXCHANGE FALLS

CHRISTIANIA, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—There is a marked revival in Norway's foreign trade, exports having received an increased impetus by the recent fall in Norwegian exchange. All industries connected with wood and its ultimate products are flourishing and the agreement reached between Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish paper mills, concerning joint action on the American market is hailed with much satisfaction.

One New York firm handles all the printing paper from the three countries for the United States, an ar-

range which it is hoped will procure for Scandinavian paper the same price in the American market as home-made paper commands. At the same time, competition between the three Scandinavian countries ceases. Many of the large timber handling concerns, however, have somewhat heavy liabilities as the result of having purchased vast quantities of timber at high prices from owners of forests. Some of these undertakings have in consequence been compelled to obtain additional capital by the issue of preference shares. In many cases, the forest-owners have taken shares in lieu of the sums owing to them.

Otherwise, money is plentiful, at least in the banks, where savings banks deposits have reached the considerable total of 2,541,811,000 kroner. A reduction in the bank rate may be announced soon, which will tend further to accelerate trade and industry.

ADOLESCENT SCHOOL IN FORCE IN ONTARIO

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A serious difficulty in the working-out of the Adolescent School Act, which requires school attendance until the age of 18, and which becomes law this autumn, is foreseen by manufacturers here and throughout Ontario. This is the fact that it will be impossible to provide employment at the trades for boys and girls who can only work part time. Many of the pupils, though forced to attend school, either at night or in the day, will nevertheless support themselves or their families, and it is estimated by local firms that places of this kind will be available for only about one-quarter of such boys and girls.

A great many boys at the present time, figures show, are anxious to drift into whatever employment offers highest wages, rather than accept employment at a lower wage in some trade which after long training would pay them much better returns. A solution to the difficulty is not in sight, however, and it becomes more pressing with the announcement that the Adolescent School Act is to be fully enforced in the province.

GOLD MINES OPERATING
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, July 19 (Special Correspondence)—The number of natives employed on the gold mines at the present time is 162,000, as against 155,425 at the end of May. The number of whites employed is 18,000. There are 8,000 white mine workers unemployed. All the gold mines on the Rand, with one exception, now have the full complement of natives.

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VACILLATING POLICY OF SPAIN TOWARD MOORS AGAIN SHOWN

Rumors Are Rife That Military Campaign Will Be Halted, and Civil Official Replace General Berenguer

TETUAN, Morocco, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—The other day, General Berenguer, Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, personally directed a new operation in which the forces stationed at Larache and Tetuan were combined. That may prove an important event in the tangled history of Spain, with regard to her North African possessions.

General Berenguer now is returning to Madrid for another conference with the vacillating government, and it is reported that while there he will resign, the Government virtually having determined that the present military régime must end forthwith, and, according to report, having urged Gonzales Hontoria to accept the post of high commissioner in a civil capacity.

In such event, it was hoped in optimistic quarters that General Berenguer would continue to direct the military operations, which, despite all desire and intention of the government must be necessary in varying degree for some time to come, but the General is so thoroughly in disagreement with the Government policy that he regards it as impossible for him to continue in Morocco. He feels strongly that in the proposed effort to substitute civil for military direction, and to win over the Moors by kind words, a great mistake is being made which will cost Spain dear in times to come, and in responsibility for that error he will have no share. It is believed that Gen. Castro Girona will take up the military command.

The government is said to have ordered a shipping company to place 20 vessels at its disposal, for the repatriation of troops. Every announcement of this kind brings about a certain revulsion of feeling among Spaniards, both in Morocco and Spain. There is first of all a clamoring about the cost of the expedition and the meager results achieved, and then when the government, which is obviously weak on the question, gives way, there is the steady realization, beyond all dispute, that Spain is not doing herself justice and that she is raising mountains of international trouble for herself in the not distant future.

Although the tendencies are as above stated, and official and semi-official announcements are freely being made, nothing should be taken as final until it is accomplished, the governing consideration being that Spain knows that the government, no doubt with the connivance of the weaker elements in the country, is doing a dangerous thing which is likely to affect seriously her chance of freedom. There can be little doubt that both Raulsuli and his more energetic and assertive—and likewise more ingenious—counterpart in the eastern end of the Spanish zone, Abd el Krim, are hanging on with more or less desperation, believing that in the Spanish weakness, their chance will come. On present lines, the Spaniards never will dispose of Abd el Krim, who, though his forces are attenuated, keeps up a good show of strength and is capable of causing his enemy trouble at any time.

Most Frankly Tired of War
He is concerned chiefly at present in preventing the submission of Spain of tribesmen who have been faithful to him so far, and who are so tired of the war that they care nothing for future prospects, and want only to be out of it.

The morale of the Moorish rebels, from end to end of the zone, never was lower than at the present moment, and that is one reason why General Berenguer and his friends consider the governmental policy in the circumstances to be a sad mistake. It is reported that Abd el Krim has sent a mission to London, with a

view to soliciting help there and registering complaints about the conduct of the Spaniards, but it is difficult to see what he hopes to gain from such an effort.

A little while back, a similar mission to Paris was reported, but no tangible results seem to have accrued. There is good evidence that the French consider it most advisable to play the strict game and preserve a neutrality friendly to Spain at the present time, particularly in the matter of the surrender of the rebels. The conclusion of the Franco-Spanish tariff war considerably assists sentiment in this respect.

There is a well-founded report that Abd el Krim is in close conference with a highly influential Moorish Muhammadan dignitary named Sidi Hamido, and there is much speculation upon the significance of the reunion.

Wrote to Other for Help
Abd el Krim wrote to the other some time ago appealing for his assistance, but Sidi Hamido responded that it was his disposition to leave matters as they were.

Thereupon Abd el Krim made further appeals to him, and after much negotiation Sidi Hamido agreed to go on a visit to the rebel leader and talk things over.

As to Raulsuli, some mystery continues. He generally is understood to be in the sanctuary to which he was driven at the last big attack by the Spaniards, indeed he can be nowhere else, and as a matter of mere policy, the Spaniards will not attack him there, but wait for his surrender which they consider must come in due time through lack of provisions.

But this sanctuary comprises not merely a building or buildings, but a certain amount of territory and accommodation for large numbers of followers, cattle and so forth. Consequently, it is hinted that Raulsuli may try to hang out until the new Spanish "peace and kindness" policy is established in Morocco, when it is hoped that he and Abd el Krim will receive high offices.

VICTORIA CITY WANTS TO TAX CHURCH LAND

VICTORIA, B. C., July 25 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to secure for western cities the power to tax church lands and buildings will be made by the Victoria City Council at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. The city's power to tax these properties was questioned by the churches some years ago and they were successful in fighting the city's claim. Before the Imperial War Council.

The city understands, however, that the Privy Council ruled against church taxation because of a flaw in provincial laws and the new effort to secure taxation powers will be in the form of a proposed amendment to the statute governing levies on church property.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Will H. Hays Speaks for
the Motion Picture IndustryDeclares That Makers of Photoplays Accept Full Moral,
Civic and Educational Responsibility of Their Work

Los Angeles, Cal., July 30
Special Correspondence

HOLLYWOOD'S far famed motion picture colony and Will H. Hays have met, formally, officially, informally and intimately. They welcomed him with much ceremony as the czar of the movies, the grand Poo Bah and lord high executioner of all those dwelling in the land of cinematography and he made them abolish all titles and accept him as their partner and confidential friend. If they suspected him of having something up his sleeve in the way of dictatorial policies they were disappointed. The former postmaster-general walked into their midst, wearing his much photographed smile, told them that what he didn't know about pictures would fill the Encyclopedia Britannica (later enlarging this to the Carnegie Library) and then proceeded to meet everyone on the most intimate terms. Producers, executives, directors, stars, players, extras, studio crews and all the rest who contribute daily to the making of motion pictures.

Hollywood made the Hays visit a big occasion. There were luncheons, dinners, receptions, studio visits and various other affairs, all ending in a monster reception in the Hollywood Bowl, where over 30,000 people, including practically every man, woman and child engaged in motion picture work, gathered to pay tribute to the visitor.

There was deep significance in this visit of Mr. Hays to the picture capital. As president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America he had pledged his word, as well as that of his associates, to improve to the highest possible degree the moral and artistic standards of motion picture production. He couldn't accomplish this by sitting back of his big desk in New York.

Placing Responsibility

For the past four months Mr. Hays has been spending most of his days and evenings wrestling with problems having to do with the distribution and exhibition of pictures. When he got out here he concentrated most of his efforts in getting to the directors, the writers and the advertising and publicity men. He wasn't so much concerned as to which branch was most responsible for the bad things that have happened in picture making as he was in emphasizing the fact that he wanted them, collectively and individually, to help him prevent the objectionable things from happening again. Superfluous discussions were thrown aside. Mr. Hays wanted to know how things could be improved and during his seven days here he got enough suggestions and recommendations to keep his secretaries busy for the next month.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had several chats with Mr. Hays while he was here. Talking with Monitor representatives, he said, was always a very special pleasure because of the admiration he had for such a splendid newspaper and what it stood for in journalism today. He also commented, with interest, on the number of people in the profession he had noticed reading it.

Mr. Hays discussed in detail what he hopes to accomplish in co-operation with all the varied interests, in putting the motion picture industry on a high moral and artistic basis and what he especially wanted to accomplish with the directors and writers and players in Hollywood. Perhaps this will be clearer if we watch the former Postmaster-General in action at one of the studios and listen to one of his typical chats with the executives, players and other workers.

The scene is the Warner Brothers' Studio. Everyone in the studio from the Warner brothers themselves to the property boys are gathered about Mr. Hays in a semi-circle. We'll listen in for a minute and jot down what he's saying, as he's talking "man-to-man stuff" now; his formal notes are back in his hotel.

Proof of Good Works Needed

"I haven't come out here to find fault, to criticize or even to spy on you," we hear him saying, with that pleasant smile of his. "I've come out here to learn. The picture business is your bread and butter as well as the dream that you hug in your heart—the ideal for which you are working. It is the same thing to me. Ideals, motives, plans and talking are all right, but they must be backed up by demonstration. That is the only thing that is going to put this great industry where it belongs. Everything that each one of you is doing here in this studio is going to reach and influence millions of people.

"There is so much good waiting to be exemplified, why, whichever way you put it, there is a million times more good than evil. It is a source that will never run dry, so why not use it and give out the best to those who are waiting—hungry for it. After all, it is the little touches of truth, humanity and sincerity that are remembered long after the plot and story of the picture itself have been forgotten. And it is this quality of good that we want in our pictures—100 per cent worth of it—not just here and there."

Mr. Hays visited every studio, and at each one he drove home the message that the course ahead was clear, but that success demanded the honest and sincere efforts of everyone engaged in picture making.

"Censorship will fail," said he, "as fast as we remedy the reasons for it, and this we are doing now. Better pictures will lift censorship."

"The motion picture business objects to political censorship for one great reason, because the motion

D'Annunzio's Work
"Le Martyre" Given
at the Opéra in ParisParis, July 5
Special Correspondence

THE Opéra is giving, for a short time, the prodigious chef d'œuvre of Gabriele d'Annunzio, with the music by Claude Debussy—"Le Martyre de Saint-Sébastien." Never since the memorable performance of May, 1911, at the Châtelet had it been represented. It is not even now produced in its entirety. It has been considerably shortened. The whole of the second act—1000 verses—has been suppressed and many cuts have been effected thus reducing it to the ordinary proportions of a theatrical performance. For those who listened with fervor to the initial production it was a grave disappointment. For the others it is still too long. Many secondary details hinder the action and dilute the interest. In the first act, for example, the beautiful scene between the Christians and their mother is developed till it surpasses the limits of attention, and later the dialogue between Sébastien and the Emperor is almost shockingly insistent.

But the Martyre de Saint-Sébastien is not a play and cannot be taken as a mere pastime. It is an austere spectacle of which the severity once accepted brings much pure joy. Its length, its repetitions, its insistences may be taken as the particular marks of d'Annunzio's genius. He always goes to extremes. For him a thought is never complete, an image never achieved if that image engenders another image, if that thought calls for another thought. And the action, which in this work can never entirely escape from mystic ecstasy, tends to immobility. The choice words, the strange rhythms, of this immense incantation have something of mystery. One is bound to listen to this "mystère" with collectedness or else the charm is broken and nothing remains but an interminable verbiage and a fastidious tour de force of an admirable rhetorician.

Firmness of Composition

Had the poet spoken his native tongue we would still have marveled at the firmness of the composition, the richness of the style, the abundance of images. But d'Annunzio realized this feat of having written in French 4000 lyric verses, filled with erudition, garnished with archaisms and philological refinements. He has built up this work with the same devotion as the medieval stone-cutters sculptured their personages, with the same patient minutiae as the matriculeurs encrusted precious gems in precious metals. He has revived the ancient chansons de geste and the antique French "mystère." It evokes in its form the old lyrical poets whose names were Clément Marot or Charles d'Orléans. If the spectator listens to this masterpiece from the right standpoint he is seized with the same emotion as when he contemplates the aged stained glass of the Gothic cathedrals on which appear, in their hieratic simplicity, the figures of the primitives illuminated with candid faith and pure innocence. Of course the virtuosity of the modern poet does not equal the sincerity of the primitive. The naïveté often disappears behind the artificiality. One sometimes feels disconcerted by the mixture of pagan-



Gabriele d'Annunzio

ism and Christianity, of the profane and the divine. But the impression which remains is one of exceptional beauty. The music of Claude Debussy underlined the religious character of the work. It is notable that until then all religiosity—or rather all Christianity—was absent from his compositions. Never has his sensibility, his emotion, been expressed in a more magnificent musical language. He has read the poem; he has, in a way, absorbed it and has translated its meaning: the collision of adverse religions, the opposition, to the declining paganism, of the Christian faith with its celestial reward after the palms of the martyr. The Cour des Lys, the Chambre Marieque, the Concile des Faux Dieux, the Laurier Bessé, the Paradis, such were the tableaux that had to be precluded and illustrated. When the partition was finished d'Annunzio himself declared it marvelous. Debussy appeared to him as a musician of genius and the poet surmised him with much respectful emotion "Claude de France."

The only reproach that could be made was that the music did not intervene often enough. The music has naturally lost a lot by the cuts in the drama. It is true that all the music of the second act is played before the lowered curtain but its symbolism deprived of the scenic illusion becomes unintelligible. The last act is the triumph of Claude Debussy's wonderful music. The martyrs' chant, grave like an organ, the naïve chant of the virgins, the chant of the apostles and the brilliant chant of the angels; and then the triumphal choir of the Saints in Paradise as good as the best Gregorian music. It is a formidable apotheosis in which the syncretism of the poet finds, in a magical mirror, the persistent reflection of its religious essence.

As in 1911, Mme. Ida Rubinstein interpreted the rôle of Saint Sébastien. She is striking above all by her immobility. She is like a living statue, splendid in her pose in front of her "archers bleus." She has the genius of beautiful attitudes. In the first act, absolutely still and ecstatic, leaning on her bow, her eyes lost in contemplation, she is like a silhouette of Mantegna. The poignant personage of the "Mère Douleurouse" was interpreted by the great artist Mme. Suzanne Després, the pathetic humanity of whose accents stirred the audience with emotion. Mr. Leon Bakst was responsible for the costumes and decorations which were exceedingly fine.

The fall list of Dodd Mead & Co. announces a new novel by Louis Couperus, "Universal Peace." It is translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. While it is a sequel to "Majesty," it forms an independent whole.

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Mr. Chaliapin Expects
to Make Home in America

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A telegram from the Russian bass, Mr. Chaliapin, to the Daily Telegraph states that he intends in future to make his home in the United States. He adds that he and his family have arrived at Stettin direct from Petrograd. His future plans he says will include singing in Norway and Sweden prior to coming to England, where, beginning in September, he will make a prolonged tour before starting for America.

Sergel Soudeikine, who, with Nicholas Rimisoff, designed the scenery and costumes for Ballet's "Chauve-Souris," in Russia is soon to join the organization in New York on the Century roof. Soudeikine contributed both scenery and costumes for "Kalinka," as well as for a number of other popular numbers shown in New York by the Ballet company.

"The Wheel of Life" will be the title of the new Fagan play to be produced by Marc Klaw with Elsie Ferguson as its star. The play was called "The Wheel" in London.

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New Haven's Little Theater Guild

LAST April a group of New Haven (Conn.) citizens decided that it was time the city of elms had a little theater guild. Perhaps the reason why New Haven has been so long delayed in joining other towns in the little theater movement was the fact that until recently many new plays were given trial performances there, and thus New Haven was comparatively well-provided with theatrical fare. But in the last year or two the number of plays visiting New Haven has grown less and less. Even the supply of musical comedies was often furnished in the form of road companies, flamboyantly advertised as "the original New York production." What with the cessation of the "legitimate" and public weariness with a policy which advertised inaccurately, these New Haven citizens came to the conclusion there was now room in the city for a little theater.

The first step in the organization was to elect Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, president. The next was to try to discover how many subscribers could be found in a city the size of New Haven who would be willing to support a theater guild for at least three guaranteed productions a year. The wish of the organizers was, if possible, to have enough subscribers to finance the productions without the necessity of any public sale of tickets. It was estimated, that with the modest beginnings of the first year about 400 members would assure financial success. Somewhat to the surprise of the most enthusiastic of the organizers over 600 subscribers came forward and paid their dues, as well as subscribing a war-chest to be used later in equipping a permanent home for the guild.

The first production of the guild was Sir James Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" on the stage of Center Church House. The stage was specially altered for this performance. The dress rehearsal, which thus became the opening performance. Three performances for the guild members followed, the hall being filled to capacity each time. "The Admirable Crichton" had not been seen in New Haven, save in the cinema version, for a great many years, and this old play with its Rousseau-like philosophy proved quite amusing.

The entire cast and production were home-made. Mary Grey Gile was the Lady Mary, and Mildred Cox and Marion Laughlin, her two sisters, Catherine and Agatha. The butler, Crichton, was played by L. P. Curtis, of the Yale Dramatic Association, and Lord Lear by Arthur Sirom, of the Yale Playcraftsmen. Twenny was interpreted by Elsie Lawson, a local player of considerable professional experience. The play was staged by Jack Crawford.

The audience were most enthusiastic over the first effort. It is the object of the guild to continue with a series of plays which New Haven has

not had the opportunity to see. The guild does not imagine that it is elevating the stage or doing anything more than to give its players, stage-crews, and audience the pleasure to be derived from co-operative work for a common object—the production of worth-while plays. If it is able to continue with adequate performances of good plays, it will achieve its main object. What possibilities of growth or development there may be, the future alone will show.

One other feature is worth mentioning. The guild has a membership for children and special performances for the youngsters will be put on from time to time. It so happened, of course, that "The Admirable Crichton" pleased children as well as grown-ups, but in the autumn particular attention will be given to children's plays. The autumn production of good plays, it will achieve its main object. What possibilities of growth or development there may be, the future alone will show.

At the Yale University Press a reading room for members is being equipped with collections of plays and books about the theater, as well as theatrical magazines. This will be a general meeting place for the subscribers. Meanwhile the organizers are searching New Haven for a small building to become the permanent home of the guild. Thus New Haven has made an auspicious start toward carrying on the little theater movement.

Syracuse, N. Y., Orchestra
to Open Season, Oct. 7

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—A greater Syracuse Symphony Orchestra is planned for this city by the officers of the organization, which will not be a year old until next September. Melville Clark, president of the board of managers, has recently returned from Boston, where he consulted with William H. Brennan, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Brennan gave the Syracuse organization a worthy compliment when he said that he did not know of any symphony orchestra that had made such a success in its first year without an endowment fund as had the Syracuse organization.

The season for next winter will open Oct. 7, and it will be preceded by a week with a special concert for children from 11 to 12 o'clock, with the full orchestra, conducted by Dr. William H. Berwald of the Fine Arts College, Syracuse University, as leader. Dr. Berwald will again lead the orchestra for the noon-hour concerts which will be given for adults at Keith's Theater. The orchestra will be augmented by additional players.

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Mme. Ida Rubinstein, as She Appeared in 1911 in the Same Role of Saint-Sébastien in d'Annunzio's Work "Le Martyre," in Which She Appeared This Year

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION EXTOLLED

Mr. Taft, Lord Shaw and Others Predict Lasting World Peace Through Kindred Races

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Four men, prominent in world politics, addressing the California branch of the English-Speaking Union yesterday, commended the aims of the union in seeking to bring the English-speaking nations into closer harmony.

The four—William Howard Taft; Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, member of the British House of Lords; George W. Wickham, former United States Attorney-General, and John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to Great Britain—are here for the convention of the American Bar Association, which opened today.

Chief Justice Taft referred to his recent visit to England and the cordial welcome accorded him there.

"We of the English-speaking nations have faith in each other," he continued. "We have hope for each other but we must have a spirit of fraternity if we are to insure the peace of the world. I believe that the English-speaking nations of our world are steadily realizing that it will only be through whole-hearted fraternity that we can hope to secure lasting peace. A common tongue is the heritage we already possess and it is for us to cement our common ideals through that common tongue."

Lord Shaw expressed a desire to see a wider understanding among English-speaking people. "When we stop troubling about our poorer qualities and find the best ones, we will all understand," he said. "That is what England has tried to do in Ireland, and it is succeeding so well that today I believe that Ireland is on the crest of a wave that will send it on to splendid achievement."

Mr. Davis said that "solution of the Irish problem and elimination of the jealousies aroused through the naval strength of Great Britain have removed two of the major threats which beset world peace."

He declared that the "liberation of Ireland did more to assure the world that freedom was not a mockery than any other agency in ages."

Mr. Wickham advocated "one tongue and one set of ideals" as a means toward a "universe of amity and fraternity."

PERU OBSERVATORY FINDS NEW NEBULAE

Approximately 2000 hitherto unknown nebulae, or luminous masses of gas which are thought to be stars in primitive states of formation, have been discovered in the southern heavens by Donald H. Menzel of the Harvard observatory at Arequipa, Peru, increasing the total of catalogued nebulae to nearly 20,000, it is announced by Harvard University.

The nebulae were discovered on 90 photographs made with a 24-inch Bruce telescope. Of the 800 brightest, some 35 per cent appear to be spirals. The majority of other bright ones are probably globular nebulae, the report states.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Society of Industrial Engineers will hold a three-day national convention here beginning Oct. 18. It is announced by the American Engineering Council, Prof. Joseph W. Roe, president of the society, and head of the department

POLYNESIANS ONCE INHABITED GUAM, DECLARE ETHNOLOGISTS

Authorities Believe Two Waves of Migration Into Pacific Are Responsible for Varying Races

HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Polynesians, the parent stock of the Hawaiian race, at one time held the island of Guam, 2000 miles to the westward of the Hawaiian group, according to investigators attached to the Bishop Museum at Honolulu, and the discovery is expected to have an important bearing on the tracing of the origin of the Polynesian race now being undertaken by the museum in co-operation with Yale University.

The discovery opens up a new field for speculation, namely, did the ancestors of the Hawaiians migrate directly to Hawaii from Guam, the northernmost of the Micronesian group, instead of coming, as has been believed, from the south by way of Samoa, Tonga, and Tahiti?

The question now to be determined, according to Kenneth Emory, ethnologist at the museum, is whether the Polynesian civilization on Guam antedated the Polynesian migration to Hawaii, and if so, by what other racial influences it was submerged.

The fact that the Polynesian culture is today extinct in Guam is the basis for the belief that the Polynesian settlement of that island took place at a much earlier date than the migration to Hawaii, and hence it is entirely within the realm of speculation that the migration to Hawaii was direct from Guam and not from the southern fringe of the Polynesian group.

Similar Implements Found
Evidence of the primitive Polynesian civilization in Guam are found in the similarity of implements of war recently unearthed there by H. L. Hornbostel, who is conducting the Guam investigations, and those used by the Polynesians, who, it is thought, subsequently came to Hawaii.

It is definitely established in the mind of Mr. Emory that Guam, at successive stages in the world's history, was the local point for two and perhaps three or more migrations.

While the Bishop Museum authorities, says Director Herbert E. Greg-

ory, are confident that Asia was the source of the Polynesian race, nevertheless there are varying theories as to the course of the migrations westward. The theory most widely held is that the human wave, flowing out of Asia, passed or touched first at the Melanesian group, including the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Guinea and the Fijis. It is evident, however, that the Polynesian migration did not remain there long, as there is a decided negro strain in the Melanesian group.

Petroglyphs, or writings on stone, similar to the petroglyphs found throughout the Hawaiian archipelago, have been discovered in Guam, denoting again the Polynesian strain.

Will Plat Migrations
The aim of the Bishop Museum now, says Mr. Emory, is to plot the course of the various migrations of peoples and to ascertain their true cultures and the time, approximately, of the blends with other civilizations.

Dr. E. S. Hamy, ethnologist, who spent a year in the Marquesas group, gives it as his belief, after an analysis of his research work, that the first civilization to reach the Marquesas group was probably about the tenth century. From the tenth to the fourteenth century was a period of unrest and movement, probably the result of the pushing up of the second wave of humanity.

He is firmly convinced that there were two waves of migration into the Pacific. These waves may have been of distinct peoples with fairly closely related cultures, or there may have been two movements of the same people whose culture had become slightly differentiated in the interim of the departure of the first migration and of the second wave. He is satisfied that the migratory movement came after the inauguration of the Christian era.

Another expedition is to be sent out by the Bishop Museum next year to Tahiti to make an exhaustive investigation there in the hope of throwing additional light on the Polynesian migration.

OFFICE SEEKERS OPEN CAMPAIGNS

Massachusetts Closes Lists of Primary Entrants

In Massachusetts the campaign of the candidates to be nominated by the Republican and Democratic parties for national and state offices begins today. The time for filing nomination papers expired yesterday with about 850 Republicans and 550 Democrats entered for the contests.

Eugene N. Foss, former Governor, filed papers at the final hour for the Democratic nomination for Governor. In a statement he made the tariff the issue of his campaign, taking the gage Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has thrown down on the same issue. Mr. Foss says that the "present unrest and discontent of the people is due largely to economic conditions and the failure of the Republican Party to recognize and remedy them."

He advocates government operation of the railroads and railways. Senator Lodge's nomination papers contained more than 58,000 signatures from every county in the State.

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, has begun his campaign, declaring that the reactionaries in office must be ousted. He opposes the Republican high tariff.

John W. Bodfish of Hyannis, Mass., in filing papers for the Republican candidacy for Attorney-General of the State, said that he stood on a platform opposing strikes and lockouts as relics of "barbarism and despotism," that he favored a tariff which would give consideration to the farming interests and that he is a Republican of the school of Theodore Roosevelt.

Massachusetts voters are to have the opportunity this year of voting for two women. Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Boston having announced her candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the state House of Representatives in the Twenty-Second Suffolk District, while Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillingshast of Cambridge is a candidate for Republican State Committee. Mrs. Fitzgerald has for years been organizing the Democratic women of the Commonwealth for party work. Mrs. Tillingshast has been chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee.

BATES DRIVE ARRANGED

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 9 (Special).—Announcement is made today of the selection of William H. Whittem, Bates 1907, as chairman for the Bates Million Dollar Fund Citizens' Drive, which will be conducted from Nov. 5 to 10. Associated with Mr. Whittem are James E. Coburn, agent of the Androscoquin Cotton Mill; William R. Skelton, attorney; Walter V. Gutman, agent of the Worumb mill at Lisbon; Willis A. Trafton, Charles Ault, both shoe manufacturers in Auburn; Dana S. Williams, an attorney, L. E. Flanders and George W. Lane Jr., both business men here.



Two Japanese Dolls

This Warrior and Royal Lady Gifts to Horton Collection From Emperor of Japan

DOLLS OF WORLD SHOWN IN EXHIBIT

Horton Collection the Result of 20 Years' Work

WENHAM, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Six hundred dolls from many countries are on exhibition this week at the Town Hall. Dolls from China, Peru, Zanzibar, Persia, the Scotch Highlands, are there, and from Lapland and the Cannibal Islands. This collection has been given to the Village Improvement Association by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Horton of Boston, who has assembled it during 20 years and exhibited it throughout the United States. Some of the dolls are very old. Many were given to the collection by distinguished persons. A Japanese warrior in battle array and his festive wife were the gift of the Emperor of Japan.

The Wenham association hopes to buy a house in the village as a permanent museum for the collection, and it is holding the exhibition for this purpose.

Among the little figures grouped on the tables, an Italian water-carrier stands next to a Buddhist nun; a Chinese coolie is neighbor to a bamboo doll from Tangier. The finest part of the collection consists of dolls that belonged to Indian children from the Aroostook in Mexico. The oldest were dug from ancient mounds in Arizona, and their faces are painted with lines, the meaning of which is unknown.

American history is here in miniature. There are dolls from the colonies, a doll whose dress is made from one of Dolly Madison's and doll furniture made by soldiers in Libby Prison. A sea nymph made of kelp, from the South Sea Islands, and her companions made from sea weed are some of the curiosities. Dried-apple dolls from North Carolina and a doll made from a crab shell are exhibited too.

On Friday this interesting company will be "at home" to the dolls of Wenham, whose small mothers will bring them to a party and carry them in a parade.

KU KLUX EFFORTS VAIN IN CANADA

Agents of the Klan Advised by Police to "Move On"

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Promoters of the Ku Klux Klan, seeking to gain a footing in Canada, apparently have been disappointed. After months of effort the Klan has found it can get no foothold in Canada and there is now scarcely a native Canadian who will admit any connection whatever with the organization. In this city as in others those attracted to the Klan were such as Franklin described, "men with an axe to grind." The threat of municipal officials that they would order the instant arrest of paraders may have had something to do with the failure of the Klan's organization plans.

It is believed that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was in touch with the Klan organizers from the moment they set foot in Windsor from the United States side. Everywhere the agents went they were "spotted" and received notices from the police to "move on."

There was a vast amount of latent opposition to any foreign organization of this kind and this feeling manifested itself in the chilling reception accorded to the apostles of the Klan. It is quite possible the Klan promoters may have counted on swinging some of the returned soldier organizations bodily into their ranks, but they reckoned badly, for they were told plainly here and at Toronto that the veterans in Canada could settle all their difficulties without the aid of outsiders. The blunt refusal of the soldier bodies, both unofficially and officially, to co-operate in any such organization rather frightened the Klan and efforts to organize them were quickly abandoned.

Individuals who openly or in secret, espoused the Klan have now subsided and it is believed efforts at infiltration in Canada have been definitely relinquished.

COAL PROFITEERS WARNED OF PENALTY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—George H. Webb, Rhode Island State Fuel Administrator, following the circulation of reports here that certain dealers had just raised the price of coal 50 to 75 cents a ton, before his departure for Washington last night, issued a statement warning dealers of the penalty to be imposed for profiteering.

He said: "If the fuel administrator of Rhode Island is convinced that any dealer in the State is taking advantage of the opportunity to charge unfair prices to any consumer, that dealer will not be allowed to file an emergency or priority order with this office. This penalty should be sufficient to prevent profiteering, for it means that no profiteer in this State can obtain coal through the federal fuel distributor for his customers."

Mr. Webb has ordered his investigators to learn the price a ton for bituminous coal being charged by dealers throughout the State and will compare them with prices in other states.

MODEL BOOK SHELF FOR SCHOOL SHOWN

Contains 25 Volumes, Mostly Old Favorites, With "Little Women" Holding First Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Columbia University today placed on exhibition a "model two-foot shelf of books for the American country school child."

Twenty-five books, Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" ranking first, comprised the collection, which aims to do for the rural boy and girl what a larger dimensioned "shelf" is designed to do for their elders.

The choice of the 25 volumes was made by the American Library Association and the National Education Association, the titles being selected from a possible 100.

Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" comes second on the shelf, with Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" third; Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" fourth, and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" fifth. Other books which appear on the shelf in the order named, are: Nicolay's "Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln"; Kipling's "Jungle Book"; Anderson's "Fairy Tales";

Scop's "Fables"; Stevenson's "Garden of Verses"; Pyle's "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood"; Lamb's "Tales From Shakespeare"; Mallory's "Boy's King Arthur"; Van Loon's "Story of Mankind"; Wiggins' "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; Burton E. Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse for Young Folks"; Dickens' "Christmas Carol"; Irving's "Rip Van Winkle"; "Mother Goose"; Dodge's "Hans Brinker"; Hagedorn's "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt"; Hawthorne's "Wonder Book"; Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known"; and "Arabian Nights."

The exhibit, which will be open every day until Aug. 17, in Room 402 of the Journalism Building, was arranged by the department of library economy of the summer school, with Miss Mabel McCarnes in charge. Other features will be a sample exhibit from the American Museum of Natural History, illustrating the work it is doing in libraries and schools; plans and photographs of model school libraries, and pictures loaned by the New York Public Library, to show what teachers can do to illustrate lessons.

The National Council of English Teachers also is showing a high school exhibit, including books on high school work, incidental helps, some furniture and lists of books. Graded lists of books, designed to help the teacher in advising supplementary reading for children of all ages, also are on display. The hours of the exhibit are from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

ONTARIO TO NAME FUEL CONTROLLER

TORONTO, Aug. 5 (Special).—Domestic consumers throughout the Province of Ontario, have, on an average, a quarter of their coal supply laid in, and factories have about three months' supply, it was stated at a conference between E. C. Drury, Premier of the Province, and coal dealers, held at the Parliament buildings here. When coal commences to arrive it will be difficult to arrange for equitable distribution. To help in this Mr. Drury told the dealers that the Ontario Government intends to appoint a fuel controller to ration the supply.

It was decided to adjourn the conference for a week, when it is expected more definite information will be available. Meanwhile the Ontario Government is taking steps to secure bituminous coal from Nova Scotia and anthracite from Wales for the public institutions.

SAN DIEGO BUILDING HOMES

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Building in San Diego is forging ahead at the rate of 120 homes a month, according to figures recently compiled at the city hall. The total value of building permits so far this year is \$4,884,401, \$1,000,000 greater than that for the same period last year. Of the permits issued this year about \$3,000,000 has been expended in the construction of homes.

When Women Dreaded the Corner Saloon

A FEW years ago, on one of the longest, busiest avenues in New York City, there were two or three saloons at almost every street intersection.

In those days women and girls passed the street corners in trepidation, because they were frequently accosted and insulted by groups of loafers, the excrescences of the saloons. Today women walk unafraid along the streets, because the saloon and the saloon loafer have disappeared.

But determined efforts are being made by the liquor interests, certain political groups, and other sinister influences, to restore the corner saloon. This is to be done by legalizing the sale of "beer and light wines," in the name of "Personal Liberty."

If you want to read the startling story of how the allied liquor forces are using an army of men and millions of money in the effort to break down and nullify Prohibition, see the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor, telling how this noxious campaign is being carried on in every part of the country.

If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon below. Please note our offer of a special **TWO WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION** for Twenty Cents.

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WRITE PLAINLY

"News is News Until Read"

This advertisement will be published Tuesday, August 15, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the third in a series of advertisements telling of the Monitor's series of articles dealing with the nation-wide activities of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NO WOOL SHORTAGE
COMING, DECLARES
A LONDON BROKERIncrease of Merino Wool Ex-
pected to Meet All Normal
Trade Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—There has been much talk recently about a world-wide shortage of wool with which the wool trade is about to be confronted. In the opinion of an expert in one of the best-known British wool-broking firms, this view is entirely erroneous and is largely due to deliberate propaganda on the part of certain interested parties, who have more wool left on their hands than they know what to do with and are showing a marked bias in favor of growers' interests.

He believes the wool problem should be considered under two heads. There is first of all merino, the better-class wool which is at present fetching very satisfactory prices—and crossbred, the price of which averages something about 40 per cent below pre-war rates. He says that the supply of merino is at present probably not quite equal to the demand, but efforts have been and still are being made to increase the supply, and unless there is an abnormal increase in consumption, the supply and demand should be at least equalized during the next 12 months. With regard to crossbred wool he estimates that the market has on its hands more than 1,000,000 bales—equivalent to a year's supply—exclusive of this year's clip from the southern hemisphere which will begin to come on to the market in September next.

Crossbred Cloths Unpopular

"You can see for yourself," he continued, "that if the market really thought there was going to be a shortage, crossbred wool would be selling above pre-war prices, not below." I have heard it said that the low price of crossbred wool will mean that the sheep will be kept and that the shortage will come about in that way. But the number of sheep in the world does not only depend on the demand for wool, but on the demand for mutton as well. The number of crossbred sheep has certainly declined, but the output of wool and mutton is kept in keeping with present demand, as shown by the prices made in that market. Crossbred cloths are not popular and crossbred wool lacks the support of Central Europe, its most important outlet in normal times, so that the trade is not anticipating being able to secure all the crossbred required. I calculate that the utmost reduction in the number of sheep will not exceed 15 per cent and this can easily be replaced in a couple of years at the outside. With a year's supply of wool to be got rid of, the wool market generally would be only too glad if the reduction could be a greater one, but I can't see any prospect of it myself."

Merino Wool Less Variable

While the supply of crossbred wool can thus be diminished very considerably in a comparatively short space of time, the supply of merino, it appears, is less variable. The sheep from which this class of wool comes are not suitable for eating, and the breeding arrangements are, therefore, different. Consequently, as the incentive to production given by the demand for mutton in the case of crossbreds is lacking in the case of merino, the normal rate of increase is far lower than with crossbreds. However, there is not such a wide margin of difference between the lower grades of merino wool and the higher grades of crossbred wool to make it impossible to replace one by the other if the cost of clothes has present high price of merino is, it seems, already bringing many people down a grade—that is to say, where they used to buy best quality they now buy a grade lower, and so on.

Clothing Price Trend

"While he thus scouted the idea of a shortage of wool, he was not prepared to forecast the future trend of prices. On the whole, however, he thought indications pointed to the maintenance of present merino prices until the new clip comes on the market, after which a lower basis may come in. Crossbreds are being consumed a little faster than merino, but the surplus precludes any sharp advance in values. Whatever happened, however, he did not think the price of a suit of clothes ought to go up. Previous reductions in the cost of clothes have been largely made possible through cheaper wool and cloth. Making-up charges have hardly been reduced at all, the drop in the cost of the cloth being sufficient to allow reductions in the price of a suit. Now old stocks of cloth are nearly finished and cloth has gone up; but fallers ought nevertheless to be able to put a really good suit on the market at five to six guineas at the outside. It is possible to buy excellent cloth at 10s. the yard and if one allows three and a half yards for each suit, that gives no more than 35s. for the cost of the material. "If one has to pay more than six guineas for a suit," he concluded, "it is either because the tailor is profiteering or mis-managing his business. But that sort of thing can't go on forever, and the first good tailor who turns out a decent suit at a reasonable price is going to make a lot of money."

CRUDE OIL RUNS LESSENER

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 9.—Run of crude oil by the pipe lines of Kansas and Oklahoma in June were 16,115,263 barrels, a decrease of 600,429 as compared with May. According to the Derrick shipments in June were 12,877,022 barrels, a decrease of 81,062. At the end of June stocks held in Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois and the east aggregated 103,683,399 barrels, a gain of 2,217,205.

FUEL OIL PRICE CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—A reduction of 25 cents a barrel has been made by the Standard Oil of California in price for fuel oil.

AMES HOLDEN-
MCCREARY PLANS
RE-ORGANIZATION

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The plan for the reorganization of Ames Holden-McCreary, Ltd., which is in default of the bond interest, is to form a new company to be known as Ames Holden, Ltd.

Under the new arrangement the total capitalization will be \$7,405,380, in addition to which there will be 10-year 6 per cent notes amounting to \$297,835.

Comparisons of the new capitalization with the former are:

	Former	New
Bonds	\$3,017,760	\$2,481,360
Prd stock	2,500,000	2,147,800
Common stock	4,000,000	2,775,520
Total	\$9,517,760	\$7,405,380

*Including \$500,000 of Ames Holden Felt Company.

Bank loans at present amount to \$2,331,000 to Ames Holden-McCreary and \$21,000 to Ames Holden Felt Co.

The former \$3,500,000 common is wiped out, but retains rights to bond purchase in new company. The former \$2,500,000 preferred will receive \$625,000 par value in new company. First mortgage bondholders get bond for bond in new Ames Holden Felt Co. 60 per cent. Parent bondholders get 20 per cent bonus in common. Second mortgage bonds get 100 per cent new preferred and 40 per cent common. Working capital will be provided by an issue of \$1,000,000 bonds at 95.

COTTON BANKERS
ARE CAUTIONED
IN MAKING LOANS

AUSTIN, Aug. 8.—In a statement advising caution in making advances on cotton, Banking Commissioner Hall says no bank is under obligation to finance marketing of the crop in its vicinity to the detriment of its funds.

"If a buyer does not sell at short and regular intervals," he says, "or is permitted to hold a few bales out of each sale, he will soon accumulate grades, the market for which will be unsatisfactory. Set a limit on every buyer and refuse to pay for any other cotton or products till stock on hand is eliminated."

"Wholesalers and jobbers feel that small country merchants who are buying and selling cotton do so to the detriment of their credit. In making advances against cotton the primary thing is safety. No man should take funds out of your bank without adequate assurance that your money will be returned. If necessity arises, a banker having permitted speculation, I will be forced to eliminate such banker. Insist that cotton be kept moving and the account liquid."

SOUTH DAKOTA
TO HAVE OWN
CEMENT PLANT

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Notwithstanding that the voters in 1920 authorized the issuance of bonds for a state-owned cement manufacturing plant, the state cement commission, during the depression of last year, deemed it advisable to wait until conditions were better before going ahead. A site was selected near Rapid City, in the eastern foothills of the Black Hills. As conditions now have improved it is expected the contract for the machinery and other necessities will be awarded this coming fall. The product of the plant will be used in the construction of highways, and for bridges and culverts.

JUNE CANADIAN
BANK STATEMENT

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The Canadian bank statement for June shows continued contraction in call and current loans, slight reduction in deposits and a decided increase in note circulation. Comparisons with May and a year ago follow (last three figures omitted):

	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1921
Reserve fund	\$130,175	\$130,175	\$135,059
Note circulation	188,055	155,652	156,675
Demand depos.	505,757	494,185	562,194
Notice depos.	1,191,404	1,197,749	1,308,718
Dep out of Can.	365,770	367,434	282,158
Current coin	75,344	75,373	79,742
Domestic notes	163,174	151,234	112,980
Depos. G. Treas.	15,152	15,152	110,772
Can. loans	98,904	101,232	110,772
do outside	174,613	186,546	165,860
Cur. loans	1,117,844	1,140,425	1,255,642
do outside	148,225	144,966	155,846
Total liabilities	2,380,996	2,387,380	2,594,547
Total assets	2,653,500	2,660,976	2,879,608

JULY POSITION
OF REICHSBANK

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Out of 7,008,500,000 marks of bills in Reichsbank on July 22, 18 per cent, or 127,500,000 marks, were foreign drafts, compared with 20.6 per cent, or 695,000,000 marks, at end of May, the decrease resulting from selling bills to regulate exchange and for reparations purposes. Floating debt in the form of treasury bills at the end of July was 307,800,000 marks, of which 207,900,000,000, or 68 per cent, were placed at Reichsbank, compared with 63 per cent at the end of June and 54 per cent at the end of March. The recent increase is because of the growing scarcity of money.

ROAD TO USE GASOLINE CARS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The management of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad has announced that gasoline propelled cars will be placed in service on the system, the first one to begin trips on Sept. 1, and to be followed by others if the plan proves successful.



Adolph S. Ochs

ONE of the outstanding figures in the world of journalism today is Adolph S. Ochs, owner of the New York Times, who for a quarter of a century has done as much, perhaps, as any single publisher to raise the ideals of public opinion through the press.

A native of Cincinnati, O., Mr. Ochs was educated in the public schools of Knoxville, Tenn. He delivered newspapers, and one of his first jobs was that of apprentice to a printer in Knoxville. Following this he was a newspaper compositor.

In 1878 Mr. Ochs became the publisher of the Chattanooga Times in Chattanooga, Tenn., and he is still the owner of that paper.

Finding success in the newspaper business, Mr. Ochs was able, in 1896, to obtain a controlling interest in the New York Times. In the quarter of a century that Mr. Ochs has been the publisher of this paper he has brought it into the front rank of American journalism.

Mr. Ochs is also a director of The Associated Press, the organization which has made possible a standardization of news reporting.

IMPROVEMENT
IN BRAZILIAN
TRADE STEADYComing Exposition Serves as
Stimulus to Many Lines
of Business

For the last few months there has been a steady improvement in most lines of Brazilian trade, and although few large orders have been given, business prospects are considered fair, the United States Department of Commerce is informed in a cable review of conditions from Commercial Attaché Schurz, Rio de Janeiro. Government orders have been slack because of the recent political disturbances and delays in the budget, but they are expected to resume their normal activities soon.

In pursuance of its announced intention some time ago of contracting for a naval mission to serve in the same relation toward the Brazilian Navy as the French mission does toward the army, the Government is now understood to have expressed the intention of contracting for the mission with the United States.

The attempted revolution, which culminated in the disturbances of July 5 and 6, which was quickly suppressed by the Government, had a slight effect on the exchange situation, but owing to the prompt action of the Banco do Brazil, exchange returned immediately to its former value. The average cable rate on dollars for the period of June 25 to July 22, was 7.338. Bankers generally do not expect any early radical strengthening in the paper milreis.

Meantime good business has been done by the textile mills, and most of the other domestic manufacturers, and the exposition in connection with the forthcoming centennial celebration is becoming a strong factor in increased buying in Rio de Janeiro. There have been heavy imports of plaster for that purpose, and the market for iron and steel has improved noticeably. There is also an excellent business in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in automobile lines.

The total exports from Brazil for the month of May amounted to 141,128,000 milreis, and the imports to 125,743,000 milreis, equivalent, respectively, to \$4,447,000 and \$3,962,000, as compared with 186,543,000 milreis and 127,302,000 milreis for April. Frozen meat shipments to Europe were renewed during the week of July 19 with 1511 tons.

ORDERS FOR NEW
OIL TANKS PLACED

DENVER, Aug. 9.—An order has been placed by the Midwest Refining company for 50 tanks, each with a capacity of 80,000 barrels, for the storage of oil from the Salt Creek field. This is in addition to 20 tanks now in course of construction. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana also has contracted for 17 additional tanks, each with a capacity of 80,000 barrels.

EXPORT PLAN TO CONTINUE
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Announcement is made that the British Government has decided to continue its export credit plan for another year.

CANADIAN TRADE
AND CROPS SHOW
FURTHER GAINSImproved Situation of Farmer
Aids Business—Coal and
Paper Trades on Mend

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (Special).—There is no doubt that Canadian business is recovering fast. The assurance of excellent crops, especially in the west, is chiefly responsible for the marked recovery now under way. Indeed, crops are good all over Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, which, aside from fruit, is not much of a crop province. That the prairie provinces will have much better than an average crop is certain.

Vice-President Grant Hall of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just been all over the west, says of the prospects: "As nearly as can be judged at this date, I should say that between the lakes and the Pacific coast the crop—cereal, fruit, and vegetable—will be one of the best we have ever had. On the prairies I think we have every reason to be hopeful. All along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway south to the international boundary and for 175 miles north of the main line, the crop is better than it has been for several years."

President Kelly of the Western Canada Flour Mills, who has also been over the prairies, predicts the heaviest grain crop since 1915, when the yield of wheat was 325,000,000 bushels. The Canadian Nationals reports are also very optimistic.

Costs on Farm Lower

Better still, very good prices seem to be assured, and as costs have been reduced during the last 12 months, the net return to the farmers of the west will be much better. In addition, they will enjoy the advantage of a grain rate that is very near that of 1916. The western farmer is a rooster when he has the money, and he will have a fair share of it this year. Of course, some of it will have to go toward liquidating of liabilities, but at least it will get into circulation.

So convinced are the implement manufacturers that better conditions are at hand that the Massey-Harris Co. is preparing for much extended operations in September, which will mean the employment of between 1500 and 1600 workers in Toronto and between 800 and 900 in Brantford. They report that the Canadian farmers are buying many more implements now than last year, this being especially true of those in the eastern provinces. They also expect that the western demand will be quite strong next spring.

The announcement of the early removal of the British cattle embargo is another piece of good news, for Canadian farmers and stock raisers generally. It is true that this will not entirely compensate for the loss of the American market, but the expectation is that the relief thus obtained will be of a very substantial character.

Impetus to Coal Mining

The Canadian coal-mining industry is being greatly benefited through the strike in the United States. In Cape Breton the mines are experiencing a veritable boom, Sydney harbor being crowded with craft eager to obtain coal. On Vancouver Island some of the mines are working two shifts in the effort to keep up with the demand from American cities on the Pacific coast. The Alberta mines have been affected by labor troubles, but such as are working will have all they can do to supply the demand from the prairie provinces. Generally, the normal demand being increased through the fact that Manitoba will be unable to secure its usual supplies of anthracite from Pennsylvania.

Outside of certain portions of the coal mining districts, there are few labor troubles. The strike among the railway shopmen in the United States is diverting traffic to the Canadian roads, the Grand Trunk benefiting most therefrom through its important American connections. Soon the roads will have all the Canadian business they can handle, for within a month the grain crops in the west will be moving forward to the lakes. There is, too, a marked speeding up in the pulp and paper industry and a strong demand for lumber from the United States.

The June trade returns are another evidence of an improvement in conditions. Exports for the month were valued at \$11,500,000, compared with \$56,574,000 for the similar month last year while the imports were \$61,658,000, or about \$4,000,000 above those for June, 1921. The increases in shipments of wood, pulp and paper are more than making up for the loss in exports of farm products.

As yet the imports from the United States have not reflected the undoubted increase in the country's purchasing power, though the increased customs collections for July would seem to indicate there has been an increase in such imports during recent weeks. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, show substantial gains over those of last year. While during the year ending June, the value of imports from the United States was \$145,000,000 below that for the preceding 12 months.

Definite announcement respecting the new Dominion loan that is to be put out this coming autumn is still withheld. There is, however, a growing impression that one-half of it, or at least \$100,000,000, may be offered in the United States, owing to the easier money conditions prevailing there. In the meantime a number of provincial and private industrial issues continue to find their way across the border, the total of Canadian borrowing so far this year in the United States being \$180,000,000.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reports car loadings as follows: 35,586 last week, compared with 28,397 in the similar week last year.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (Special).—Importers of novelty jewelry with integrated and cut entries are affected by decisions rendered here today by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Protests filed in the name of San Francisco houses covered imported bone necklaces and bone charms which had been assessed on entry through the customs at jewelry at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 356 of the tariff act of 1913. The board concludes in this case that the charms should have been assessed at but 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 368 and the necklaces at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333.

Watches, attached to wrist straps, bracelets, fobs or brooches, were the subject of a decision partly sustaining protests of Cartier, Inc., the European Watch & Clock Company, and the W. G. Knapp Company. All of the above items were assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356 as jewelry. The board finds that some of the items were correctly assessed at the 60 per cent rate, some should have been assessed at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, while others should have been assessed at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161.

The American Bead Company wins a decision reducing the tariff from 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 333, to 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 357, on imported stones and imitation jewels, consisting of rhinestones, goldstones, etc., with paste backs, perforated with two holes.

In another decision, the customs board finds that certain books, imported for gratuitous circulation by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United States, were excluded from free entry because of the large volume of advertising which they carried. The collector's assessment at 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 329, is accordingly affirmed.

DOLLAR WHEAT
SEEN IN SLOWLY
SAGGING MARKET

The slowly sagging grain market is lending weight to the predictions that dollar wheat will soon return. During the last six months the price course of wheat has been erratic and puzzling. Starting the year just below a dollar in Chicago the market enjoyed one of the most spectacular advances in history, falling just short of \$1.50 a bushel in May. The rise in the spring brought out a surprisingly large volume of grain held by the farmers and not included in the visible supply. It became apparent that the statistical position of wheat was not so strong as supposed.

Since May the trend has been consistently downward, September wheat is now selling under \$1.06 a bushel. The weather has been favorable and European buying has subsided. Winter wheat has now passed the delicate period and a bumper crop is assured. The outlook for spring wheat is good. The indicated total wheat crop of 817,000,000 bushels is comfortably above the five-year average.

Current prices for wheat mean less than a dollar a bushel on the farms. This price is regarded as too low for prosperity and is close to, if not under, the cost of raising. Many factors have prevented a high price for wheat. While Europe has been a good buyer she has taken wheat from Canada, Australia and Argentina rather than the United States. Flour mills have consistently refused to buy in volume, but only as needed. Substitution of other cereals for wheat has been considerable.

Meanwhile European crops are said to be deteriorating from lack of moisture. Indications are that the leading importing countries will need more wheat than they took last year. Sales for export in the last few days have been heavy. To meet this the United States' export surplus promises to be larger. Winter wheat has not yet begun to move in volume and spring wheat is only just beginning to move. Buyers are holding off expecting lower prices when the weight of both these crops begins to come upon the market. Many well-posted grain dealers believe that a good export demand is necessary to sustain prices in the near future.

MACK TRUCKS MAY
EARN OVER \$6 ON
COMMON IN 1922

Mack Trucks, Inc., officials are confident that the rest of 1922 will bring earnings, after all charges, to more than \$6 a share on the common stock for the year. Earnings were equal to only \$1.16 a share on the first preferred stock last year. Earnings in the second quarter of 1922 reflect the big expansion in business since March. Net profits of \$1,315,634 after charges and taxes, in the first three months ended June 30, equal to \$3.53 a share on the 233,103 shares of common stock, are about five times net earnings in the first quarter.

It requires \$1,136,617 to pay a year's dividend on the \$10,921,891 first and \$5,331,700 second 7 per cent preferred stock. In the first three months the company earned within \$29,000 of preferred dividend requirements for the quarter, but in the second three months it earned more than \$175,000 in excess of preferred requirements for the year.

The concern has no bank loans. Working capital totaled \$18,967,249 at the end of June, including \$3,811,317 cash. Accounts receivable total \$7,858,413, but since then many outstanding accounts have been liquidated. The company probably has today about \$4,000,000 cash, or about twice as much as a year ago.

Earnings this quarter may reflect some decline in business through the summer. A big demand for trucks is expected to follow the railroad strike, however, especially for short hauls. As it takes three months to turn out a Mack truck, any unusual expansion this month or next should help earnings for the last quarter.

BUMPER CROPS
GENERAL IN THE
UNITED STATESCorn Production Will Be 3,000-
000,000 Bushels for Fourth
Time in History of Nation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Bumper crop production in general this year in the United States, resulting from highly favorable growing conditions during July, was indicated by the Government's August crop report issued today.

A 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop for the fourth time in the history of farming in the United States is forecast.

Potatoes Near Record

A record crop of hay, estimated at 98,100,000 tons, is being harvested, surpassing the record made in 1919 by 1,200,000 tons.

When production is placed at 805,000,000 bushels.

The second largest crop of white potatoes ever grown was reported in prospect, the total production being forecast at 440,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1917.

Sweet potato production this year will probably equal the record crop of 1920.

Another 200,000,000 bushels crop of apples, the eleventh in 33 years, is indicated with this year's production, more than double that of last year.

Big Peach Crop

Peaches are a plentiful crop with a total production this year second only to the record year of 1915.

July's weather influence on the growing crops was said to have been extremely beneficial, as indicated by the increases in forecast of production this month as compared with those of a month ago. Spring wheat showed an increase in its production forecasts amounting to 15,000,000 bushels; corn, 157,000,000 bushels; oats, 64,000,000 bushels; barley, 10,000,000 bushels; white potatoes, 11,000,000 bushels; apples, 2,000,000 bushels, and peaches, 1,700,000 bushels.

The great corn crop made vast improvement during July in the leading producing states, the improvement in Kansas having been 30,000,000 bushels over the July forecast; in Missouri, 25,000,000 bushels; in Illinois, 26,000,000, and in Nebraska, 17,000,000.

Condition of the crops Aug. 1 was announced as follows: Spring wheat, 80.4 per cent of normal; corn, 85.6; oats, 75.6; barley, 82.0; buckwheat, 89.7; white potatoes, 84.3; sweet potatoes, 86.3; flax, 84.7; rice, 86.9; hay, 90.8, and sugar beets, 85.0.

BUSINESS GAINS
REGARDLESS OF
LABOR TROUBLES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—While the "retarding effect of labor difficulties on industry" is said to be shown in Department of Commerce figures recently received for the month of June, "these disturbances do not seem to have affected the deeper undercurrent of returning prosperity," said the statement issued today.

"Production in many industries has been slowed down by the annoyances," the statement added, "but there is a general feeling that an early settlement will be reached and that business will continue to gain in volume."

The department's wholesale price index, which showed an advance of two points for the month, reached 150, as compared with 142 a year ago, practically all commodities showing the advance, although slight declines in farm products and general commodities were noted. The Bureau of Labor statistics' cost of living figure for the quarter showed no substantial change.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION

The United Verde Extension Mining Company produced 2,646,810 pounds of copper in July.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL BUSINESS
AWAITS TARIFF
DEVELOPMENTS

Demand Is Irregular but Prices
Are Steady—World's Clips
Below Normal

Despite all the adverse factors in the general business situation of the United States at the present time, the market for wool keeps unusually firm. To be sure, the demand is somewhat irregular, so that not all houses are sharing in the business, which is being done from week to week, but every one is getting business, with enough frequency, as a rule, to keep prices fairly steady.

Once in a while one hears of a small lot of stock which does not find a buyer readily, and so that the price is cut to move the lot, but any attempt to duplicate the purchase, say the buyers, meets with no success. The argument that the seller cannot replace to advantage at lower prices is found to have lost none of its potency.

Medium Grades in Demand
Demand is fairly general so far as the various grades are concerned, although the grades below three-eighths are less eagerly sought than the finer grades. There is some demand at about \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fair-stapled wool but strictly fine staple is said to be rather slow of sale though fairly held at about \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean basis. Half-bloods generally are quotable at \$1.10 to \$1.15, clean basis, while good to choice three-eighths combing is selling at 80 to 93 cents as a rule and in one instance one hears of 95 cents, clean basis, being obtained.

Scoured wools have been in fairly good request, especially for wools of about three-eighths grade. One mill alone, which makes a standard piece of cheviot goods is reported to have taken about 3000 or 3500 bags of B supers and low A supers at prices ranging from 85 to 92 or 93 cents. Some of the other woolen mills, also, have been buying wools of about this grade at prices ranging from 60 cents up, according to the character of the wool.

Tariff and Strikes Factors

The tariff is the one big problem for the domestic wool producers today. The cotton textile strike are recognized as deterrent influences to the return of good business, but upon the settlement of the tariff and, more especially, the net rate on wool which finally is adopted much depends. It is accepted as the probability that the tariff bill will be passed by the Senate about the first of September, with the wool schedule in its present form. What will happen in the conference committee remains to be seen, but it would not be surprising if the extreme rates which apply on low-grade wools under the schedule as at present drawn would be modified, possibly by the addition of an ad valorem maximum rate. Certainly political expediency, if no other reason, would seem to dictate the wisdom of such an amendment.

The fifth series of colonial wool auctions in London came to a close on Thursday with prices at the top for the series, merinos maintaining position of strength right up to the close, the sale ending with prices on fine wools 7½ per cent above the rates at the end of the preceding series. Crossbreds were up about 5 per cent for the series. England was the heaviest buyer at the series, taking about 70,000 bales, while continental buyers bought \$2,000 all told, and American operators the only about 1000 bales. Some 17,000 bales were carried over.

Much Old Wool

The next sale in London will begin Sept. 5, with offerings of 138,000 bales scheduled. The B. A. W. R. A. has withdrawn all New Zealand crossbred offerings from this sale also, in the determination to keep prices up on these wools, of which they hold something over 100,000,000 pounds. That they will be successful can hardly be doubted since they are financially able to hold these wools for several years if that were desirable. They have a strong position moreover, because of the shortage of the South American clip which is largely composed of crossbred wools, especially that in Argentina, where the clip for the coming season has been reduced to about 180,000,000 pounds, according to recent reliable estimates, or two-thirds the size of the 1919 clip. With the Australian clip, as well as the New Zealand clip, shorter than normal, the manufacturers of Yorkshire are beginning to be concerned over the outlook for supplies, especially as regards fine wools.

Bradford is quoting tops very firm, 64s for October delivery being held at 54 pence as a bottom price, while not a few of the larger houses are asking as high as 56 pence. This compares with 51 pence about three weeks ago.

American Woolen's Portion

The American Woolen Company has withdrawn its goods in Department 4, that is the women's wear department, this week, in addition to the withdrawal of some other miscellaneous lines and the several woolen mills which were withdrawn from the market earlier. Altogether, the big factor has been having a good demand for its better types of woolen cloths and dress goods novelties. Whether or not the big company has sold its plants to capacity on the lines which have been withdrawn or only to the extent of its present wool supply is not clear, although not a few incline to the latter opinion.

The company is known to have very considerable stocks of wool and so the sales of cloth may very well have been of considerable volume. The demand for staple worsteds, such as serges, still seems to drag more or less, in spite of the fact that these cloths are relatively low priced and offer very good values both relatively and actually. Other leading mills are expected to make their openings very shortly.

LONDON MARKET
TONE IS STEADY
BUT SALES LIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 9.—While securities on the stock exchange displayed steadiness as a rule today, the trading continued light. In the oil group hesitation was noted. Royal Dutch selling at 34½, Shell Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 21½-16. Home rails were buoyant, scoring fresh gains. Dollar descriptions were around previous levels. A demand from investors helped Argentine rails. French loans were flabby, with caution in evidence. Gilt-edged issues were firm. Kaffirs gained ground with the feeling confident. Industrials were hard. Hudson Bay was quoted at 6 9-16. The rubber section hardened.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Renewal rate 4½%
Outside com'l paper 4½%
Year money 4½%
Customers' com'l p'na 4½%
Indiv. cus. col. l'ns 4½%
Bar silver in New York 69c
Bar silver in London 24½d
Mexican dollars 52½c
Bar gold in London 124½d
Canadian ex. dls. (%) 7-32
Domestic bar silver 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	B.C.
Boston	4	5
New York	4	5
Philadelphia	4	5
Cleveland	4	5
Richmond	4	5
Atlanta	4	5
Chicago	4	5
St. Louis	4	5
Kansas City	4	5
Minneapolis	4	5
Dallas	4	5
San Francisco	4	5
Amsterdam	4	5

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges \$45,000,000
Year ago today \$41,242,280
Balances 17,000,000
Bal. year ago today 11,494,136
P. R. bank credit 16,945,849

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60-90 days 3½%
30-60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%
Less Known Banks—
60-90 days 3½%
30-60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%
Eligible Private Banks—
60-90 days 3½%
30-60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous
Sterling	44.45	44.45
Demand	44.45	44.45
Cables	44.45	44.45
France	806.814	806.814
Belgian francs	74.4	74.4
Swiss francs	13.1901	13.1901
Italy	0.0455	0.0455
Spain	0.0123	0.0123
Sweden	387.814	387.814
Norway	30.625	30.625
Denmark	2145.210	2145.210
Portugal	155.1552	155.1552
Poland	0.0022	0.0022
Yugoslavia	0.0305	0.0305
Rumania	0.213	0.213
Turkey	247.245	247.245
Shanghai	169.169	169.169
Hong Kong	725.725	725.725
Yokohama	65.65	65.65
Batavia	1862.1862	1862.1862
Calcutta	1385.1385	1385.1385

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The South Boston branch of the Ipswich Mills will be moved to the Lowell (Mass.) plant of the company.

About 1,167,000 tons of coal were produced in West Virginia mines last week, an increase of 43,500 tons over the previous week.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reports there are less bad order freight cars on hand at present than there are on hand at the beginning of the strike.

Columbia Petroleum, a subsidiary of Southern States Oil, has completed well No. 12 on its Camp lease, Texoma Field, Wichita County, Texas, doing 100 barrels daily.

It is estimated that approximately 10,000,000 tons of ships, 1-6 of the world's tonnage, is now lying idle. About 4,500,000 tons are tied up in United States ports and 1,700,000 tons in British ports.

It is calculated that the cost of anthracite coal consumed in Massachusetts is not less than \$80,000,000 a year. Use of low volatile bituminous, it is figured, would reduce the cost to consumer to \$40,000,000.

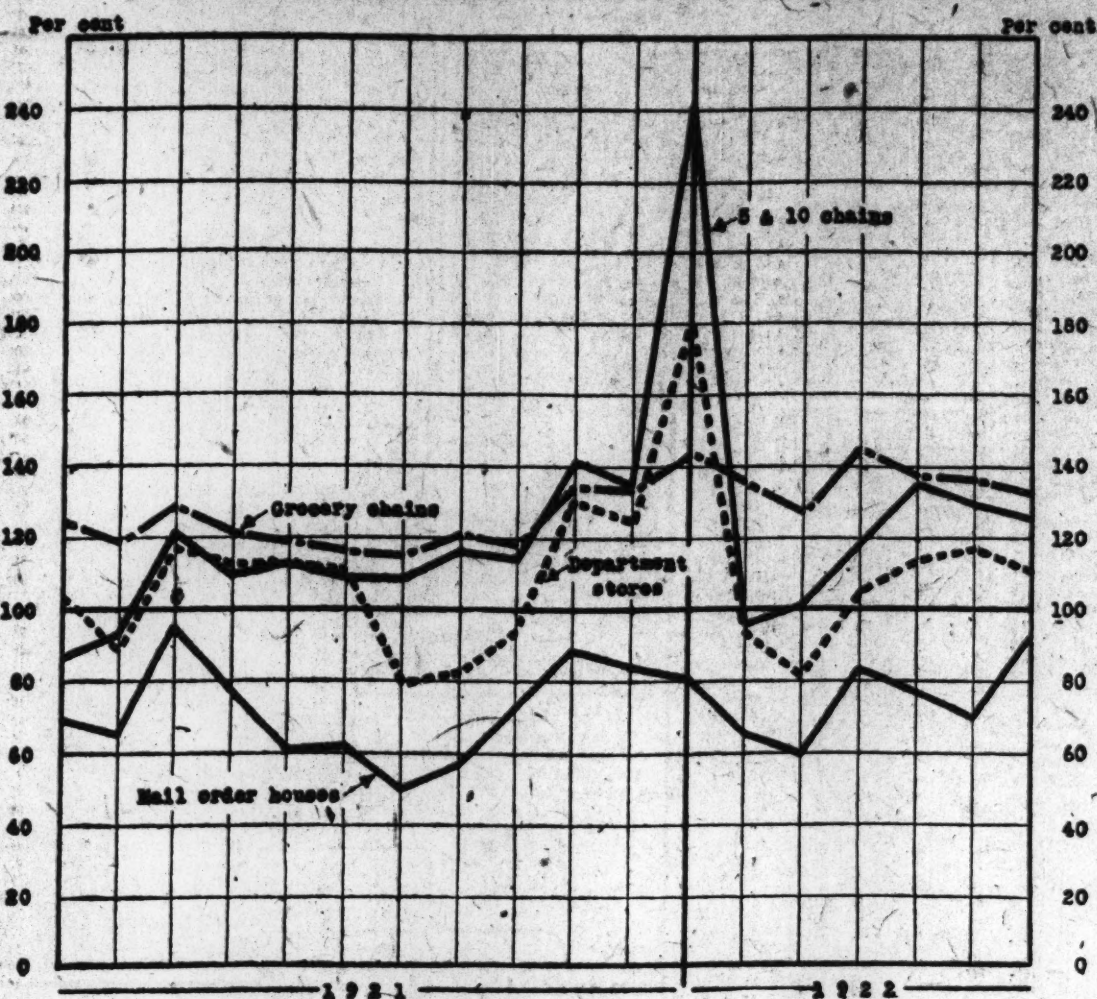
One hundred and thirty-three ships, aggregating 220,824 gross tons, were under way or under contract to be built for private owners on July 1. On June 1 there were 129 steel vessels of 209,060 gross tons projected.

Liquidation of the Foreign Credit Corporation, organized in 1919 by a group of New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks to finance foreign trade, has reached the stage where assets are ready to be distributed.

Gimbel Bros. propose a profit-sharing plan with employees who have helped in building up the business. Stock to be reserved for profit sharing would be at least \$1,000,000 divided between preferred and common.

Bankers Trust Company of New York estimates the gross direct money cost of the World War at approximately \$225,000,000, of which about \$140,000,000 was apportioned to the Allies and the United States and about \$85,000,000 to the Central Powers.

RETAIL TRADE BETTER THAN A YEAR AGO



The fluctuations in the monthly value of retail trade in different classes of establishments during 1921 and the first six months of 1922 are indicated in the accompanying chart.

The data have been compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, and are based on reports from 159 department stores, four mail-order houses with a nation-wide business, 16 chains of grocery stores, and four chains of 5 and 10-cent stores. Average monthly sales for 1919 are taken as the base figure of 100 for the index of dollar sales.

When a comparison is made between sales in June, 1921, and June, 1922, a substantial improvement in retail

business becomes evident. Thus the index for the mail-order houses rose from 62 to 81, that for the chain groceries from 116 to 133, that for the 5 and 10-cent stores from 109 to 124, while that for department stores remained stationary at 110.

The chart also reveals the great importance of the holiday season in stimulating sales by department stores and 5 and 10-cent stores, compared with other retail establishments.

The gain in sales by mail-order houses during 1922 is of special significance as indicating the increased buying power of farming communities, following the advance in prices for agricultural products.

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BIG SALES OF COKE
BECAUSE OF STRIKE
AID LACLEDE GAS

Earnings of the Laclede Gas Company reflect the heavy demand for coke accompanying the coal strike. Owing chiefly to coke sales, earnings for the second quarter are showing a marked improvement over the first quarter when they were running at an annual rate of \$5 a share on the \$10, 700,000 common stock.

Besides furnishing gas and a small percentage of electricity to St. Louis, Laclede in the past enjoyed a good market for its by-products, principally coke. Revenue from coke is credited against operating expense so that it has a direct bearing on earnings. The close of 1921 found unusually large stocks of the by-product on hand, with prices depressed and demand extremely low. Depreciation was deducted from 1921 earnings. Coke, which in 1921 was at times a damper on the market, is now proving a valuable contributor to earning power.

The latest earnings statement published was for the quarter ended March 31 and showed net earnings of \$135,029, equal to \$1.27 a common share, compared with a deficit of \$298,939 for 1921 period. The second quarter's statement should reflect better control of operating expenses and a ready market for by-products. The following table represents earnings in the first quarter of 1922 compared with the similar 1921 quarter.

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$2,058,973	\$1,886,187
Surplus for common	136,029	228,939
A share on common	1.27	2.29

*Deficit
The increase in gross reflects the higher rates granted on gas sales. A small increase in electric rates, contested recently, has been approved up to June, 1922.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Wilson, Hooker & Co., Boston)

American Glue com.	100%	100%
do pfd	122	122
Arlington Mills	102	102
Bater Mfg.	257	257
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co.	237	237
Boston Woven H. & R. pfd.	94	94
Columbia Nat Life Ins.	114	114
Cornell Mills	215	215
Do month Mfg com.	82½	82½
do pfd	92	92
Douglas Shoe pfd	92	92
Draper Corp.	151	151
Emerson Mills pfd	95	95
Farmer Mfg Co.	144	144
Fisk Rubber lat pfd.	60	60
Fairhaven Mills com.	146	146
Flint Mills	217	217
Great Falls Mfg Co.	78	78
Greenfield Tap & Die pfd.	91½	91½
Greylock Mills	227	227
Heywood Wakefield pfd	102	102
Hood Rubber pfd	97	97
Lawrence Gas Co.	110	110
Library Bureau pfd	101	101
Ludlow Mfg Assn	137	137
Mass Cotton Mills	152	152
Nashawena Mills	144	144
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	222	222
Nonquitt Spinning Co.	92	92
Pacific Mills	163	163
Perryville Mfg Co.	171	171
Plymouth Cordage	171	171
Quisset Mill com.	257	257
Regal Shoe pfd	46	46
Sagamore Mfg Co.	225	225
U S Bobbin & Shute com	100	100
U S Envelope com	130	130
do pfd	109	111
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.	116	116
Wampsett Mills	125	125
Whitman Mills	125	125
West Point Mfg com.	110	110
Yale & Towne Mfg com.	300	315

*Tax exempt.

CADD CENTRAL OIL INCOME

Caddo Central Oil & Refining Company reports for the six months to June 30 sales of \$3,537,819, gross profits \$987,000, operating income \$584,774, and net income, after interest and taxes, \$337,819.

STRIKES HANDICAP
WESTERN BUSINESS

Nothing Else Seems to Be in
Way of Prosperity

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The strike conditions are putting a greater handicap constantly on western business, but the fact that business has made further progress regardless of the obstacles interposed, with the generally confident tone of business reports, has given encouragement to leaders. Prospects for a settlement of the labor difficulties were hailed with satisfaction as there is nothing in the way of steady improvement but the struggle now going on at the mines and in the railroad shops.

Several favorable indications are noted as well as the features which have been emphasized by the shortage of coal and the handicapping of the railroads by the strike. For one thing the leading mail order houses make favorable reports as to the state of business and it would seem that the agricultural communities have recovered their equilibrium and are about on a normal basis. There has been a fair buying demand for agricultural machinery, and tractor people report a fair demand.

Steel concerns are receiving plenty of orders, and enough to keep them busy at as high a rate of capacity as the last few days, but the coal shortage has cut down the production and also the shipments to a considerable extent, and few plants are keeping up the production rate.

Some trade leaders were inclined to look doubtfully at the big reductions in automobile prices, and the question was raised as to why the cuts were essential if the demand was as big as has been previously reported.

Crop news is favorable. Oats are turning out better than expected in many sections, the winter wheat harvest is a good one and spring wheat apparently has about reached maturity without serious handicap and a season of great prosperity is predicted for the grain carrying roads of the Northwest in consequence. The corn crop promises to equal or exceed the 3,000,000,000 bushels mark.

Public Utility Securities

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

	Bid	Asked
Abington & Rockland capital	120	120
Baton Rouge Electric Co pfd.	120	120
Blackstone Val G & E Co pfd.	70	70
do com (Par \$50)	70	70
Cape Breton Elec Co, Ltd pfd	60	60
do com	10	10
Cent Miss Val Elec Prop pfd.	70	70
do com	10	10
Colum Elec & Pwr Co 1st pfd	97	97
do 2nd pfd	85	88
do com	70	70
Conn Power Co pfd.	77	77
do com	87	90
Eastern Texas Elec Co pfd.	80	83
do com	88	88
Edi Elec Co of Brook cap. 175	85	85
El Paso Electric Co pfd.	121	123
do com	102	102
Fall River Gas Works Co cap. 194	77	77
Galveston-Hous Elec Co pfd.	74	77
do com	10	10
Haver G L Co cap (Par \$50)	79	79
Hough Co EL Co pfd (Par \$25)	17	19
do com (Par \$25)	10	12
Jacksonville P & L Co pfd.	102	104
Lowell Elec Light Corp cap.	119	122
Mississippi River Power Co pfd	79	81
do com	29½	30½
Nashawena P & L Co pfd.	83	85
N S Tramsways & Pwr Co pfd	37	37
Public Serv Investment Co pfd	83	85
do com	65	65
Puerto Rico P & L Co pfd.	88	91
do pfd	81	84
do com	50	52
Railway & Light Sec Co pfd.	85	85
do com	35	35
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co Deb.	107	107
do pfd	66	69
do com	15	17
Sierra Pacific Elec Co pfd.	74	77
do com	4	7
Tampa Electric Co capital	134½	136½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1922	1921
June gross	\$904,532	\$253,387
Bal after tax	253,539	61,819
Net income	123,409	52,568
Six mos gross	4,477,923	1,822,387
Bal after tax	1,249,931	867,070
Net income	705,518	275,518

CINCINNATI & NORTHERN

	1922	1921
June gross	\$317,755	\$308,045
Oper income	49,221	145,785
Six months—		
Gross	\$1,750,311	\$1,752,663
Oper income	225,892	288,745

COLUMBIA RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER

*Decrease.

NASHAWENA MILLS

Nashawena Mills directors have voted to increase the capital from \$3,000,000 to \$4,500,000, stockholders to be allowed to subscribe to one new share at par, \$100, for every two now held. Proceeds of the new stock are to be used to increase working capital. A special meeting of stockholders is called for Aug. 15.

STEAMSHIP CONCERN BANKRUPT

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in federal court against the New York-Naples Steamship Company, Inc., today by the Schuber & Trevor Company, Inc. The petitioning creditor has a claim for \$70,000.

GENERAL REFRATORIES BONDS

The syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. which offered the first mortgage \$6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the General Refractories Company, series A, due 1925, announce that the bonds have all been sold.

CONVICTION IS
THAT HIDES HAVE
REACHED LIMIT

Tanners Say Prices Will Go No
Higher—Light Demand for
Leather Restrictive

Principal latest sales of packer hides total approximately 50,000, with a lot of smaller ones aggregating 30,000.

Tanners believe that hide prices have struck the limit of their upward swing. At any rate it is claimed it is obvious that the demand for leather must show more activity before hide buyers will accept offerings at advances in excess of last quotations or contract for the future on the level of current prices.

That the movement of leather and footwear shows an encouraging gain over that of a year ago, goes without saying, but there are evidences of caution in both of those markets, consequently a similar effect is manifested in a tanner's transactions. Regardless of how desirable summer hides may be, they are of little interest to a buyer that sees his opportunities to tan and sell at a profit dwindle.

From a buyer's view point, therefore, general trading is not sufficiently substantial to keep hide prices on the same upward grade which has been the trend since early last spring.

Country hides continue to move, assisted by the activity in the packer market. Because of firm prices, sales are small.

Frigoir hides are in good demand. Some grades are well sold. Selected lots bring 18½ cents C. & F. New York.

Regular tanners say that the future demands extreme prudence, at least, until tanned hides meet with a more active market.

The following table represents the principal sales of packer hides booked during the week ended Aug. 5:

	Cts	Cts</
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KING'S CUP DAY
AT MARBLEHEAD

N. Y. Yacht Club Members
Sail for Famous Trophy at 30
Miles—Events Yesterday

KING'S CUP WINNERS

Year	Yacht	Owner
1912—Winsome	Edmund R. Hall	
1913—Spartan	G. E. Baker Jr.	
1914—Ventura	G. E. Baker Jr.	
1915—Eterna	M. F. Plant	
1916—Carolina	George Nichols	

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 8 (Special)—The contest for the famous King's Cup, the final race on the New York Yacht Club's annual cruise program, started this morning from Halfway Rock, off this port, when the schooner-racing contingent of the squadron, headed seaward. Booms were swung wide off, spinnakers and balloon sails set and every available inch of light canvas brought into action as the racers sped away on the first leg of the race, carried along by a following breeze from the northward.

Only once before in the 11 years that there has been competition for the King's Cup has the race been sailed in other than Newport waters. In 1915 when the America Cup defenders Resolute and Vanitie were with the New York Yacht Club fleet on its visit to Massachusetts Bay, the cup was raced for off here and won by George F. Baker Jr. in the 50-footer Ventura.

The beautiful trophy was presented to the New York Yacht Club by King George V of England, in 1912, to be sailed for annually by yachts of the single mast type measuring 50 feet water line and over, and to schooner yachts of 60 feet water line and over.

This event is the only open race conducted by the New York Yacht Club and is eligible to all yachts conforming to the rules, enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Names of many notable yachts and their owners are already inscribed on its sides.

For the yachts not eligible for the King's Cup, the 40-footers found their interest centered around Capt. J. E. Hayes' Cup, while a trophy offered by Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt was the prize for the 30-footers and yachts of thereabouts in size.

Following the racers over the course, the U. S. S. Bainbridge, packed to capacity with members of the Corinthian Yacht Club, who have been favored by the courtesy of the Navy Department, cheered their favorites from vantage points on deck and bridge.

Rear Commodore Vincent Astor's Nourmahal, former Commodore A. C. James' Aloha, and many other vessels had power yachts gathered about the starting line to view the get away.

Never in the memories of the old fisherfolk of the quaint town of Marblehead has a more royal welcome been accorded a visiting group of yachtsmen than was tendered the New Yorkers last night. The harbor was a blaze of splendor, with red fire illumination completely surrounding the picturesque shores, and the continuous play of scores of searchlights directed on yachts and clubs formed a beautiful marine spectacle.

In the last squadron run for the Alumni Association of U. S. N. Challenge Cups over a 24½-mile course from Gloucester to the Boston Lightship and thence to Marblehead, yesterday, N. F. Ayers' Queen Mab won in the schooner division, while the 30-footer Alice, sailed by Gherardi Davis, captured the event in the sloop division.

The wind was blowing a 16-knot clip from the eastward as the racers swept over the course.

Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant took the lead from the start which he held to the finish although unable to save his allowance on the corrected time over the smaller schooners. In the schooner class the race was the best of any so far on the cruise, with nine big yachts in the contest. The Vagrant crossed the finish line at 1:47.00, beating the next Class C schooner, Carol Tucker's Ohonkara by 4m. 42s.

The Harpoon was next in and timed at 1:54.49, one minute ahead of the C. B. Alker's Istenia in the 50-footer. E. W. Clark, sailing the Irolita, lead W. W. Aldrich's Flying Cloud in Class E schooners. Seven of the 40's were well bunched—as timed in the Zilph, piloted by Capt. J. E. Hayes, beat the next boat, W. H. Bowes' Minstrel, by less than two minutes. In the N. & O. special L. V. Lockwood's Malsie led the division.

SCHOONERS—CLASS C

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	1:47.00	1:54.49	1:54.49
Ohonkara, C. Tucker	1:51.42	2:06.42	2:06.42
Marietta, J. F. Brown (disabled)			

CLASS D SPECIAL

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	1:47.00	1:54.49	1:54.49
Istenia, C. B. Alker	1:54.49	2:06.42	2:06.42

CLASS E

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Irolita, E. W. Clark	1:58.14	2:10.14	2:10.14
Flying Cloud, W. W. Aldrich	1:59.04	2:11.04	2:11.04
Shawna, S. A. Milliken	2:12.03	2:17.03	2:17.03

CLASS F

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Qu'en Mab, N. F. Ayer	2:00.16	2:05.16	2:05.16
Cygneth, H. Binney	2:27.16	2:32.16	2:32.16

SLOOPS—N. Y. C. 40-FOOTERS

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Harpoon, F. D. M. Strachan	1:54.49	2:06.42	2:06.42
Istenia, C. B. Alker	1:54.49	2:06.42	2:06.42

CLASS N

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Zaida, C. Smithers	2:20.21	2:25.21	2:25.21
Alice, C. B. Keeler	2:19.30	2:24.30	2:24.30
Cricket, T. L. Athorp	2:35.19	2:40.19	2:40.19

N. Y. A. C. 40-FOOTERS

Yacht and owner	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Zilph, J. E. Hayes	2:11.24	2:16.24	2:16.24
Minstrel, W. H. Bowes	2:13.38	2:18.38	2:18.38
Ballyann, S. Borden	2:15.40	2:20.40	2:20.40
Monsieur, H. H. Raymond	2:18.35	2:23.35	2:23.35
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	2:18.47	2:23.47	2:23.47

Rivals in Davis Cup Semi-Final Round Matches at Longwood Cricket Club

G. L. PATTERSON
Sport & General photo.

Pampero, C. L. Andrews... 2:19.25 3:14.25
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence... 2:19.25 3:14.25
CLASSES O AND N, SPECIAL

Yacht	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Malsie, L. V. Lockwood	2:16.14	2:21.14	2:21.14
Zada, C. S. Smithers	2:20.21	2:25.21	2:25.21

N. Y. C. 30-FOOTERS (START 11 A. M.)

Yacht	Finished time	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Alice, G. Davis	2:36.19	2:41.19	2:41.19
Minx, W. H. Hoffman	2:40.48	2:45.48	2:45.48
Leona, O. M. Reid	2:40.48	2:45.48	2:45.48
Courtesy, J. B. Dunbar	2:41.26	2:46.26	2:46.26
Orlando, S. C. Pirie	2:41.27	2:46.27	2:46.27

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	42	592	
St. Louis	62	43	590
Pittsburgh	55	47	583
Chicago	58	48	578
Cincinnati	56	51	523
Brooklyn	50	52	490
Philadelphia	35	62	367
Boston	34	65	343

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cincinnati 7, New York 3 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 19, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis vs Boston (postponed).
St. Louis at Boston (two games).
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston (two games).
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

REDS DOWN GIANTS IN TENTH

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—After New York had tied the score in the ninth inning on Kelly's second home run of the game, Cincinnati filled the bases with none out in the tenth and won the game right there when Bancroft perpetrated a wild throw. Another pair of useless tallies followed when Rixey lifted a sacrifice fly and Burns doubled. In addition to Kelly's homers, both of which were terrific drives, Nehf hit for four bases for the Giants and Hargrave for the Reds.

In the sixth Empire Rixey put Manager McGraw off the field for disputing a decision. The score:

Cincinnati... 12345678910 R H E
New York... 0000111000-7 10 0
New York... 000010510-3 12 3

TWO MORE FOR PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Pittsburgh advanced its winning streak to 10 games here today when it took both ends of the double-header with the Phillies, by scores of 19 to 8 and 10 to 3. The visitors made 46 hits in the course of the afternoon—27 in the first game, in which four home runs were registered, two by Tierney and one each by Russell and Mokan. Russell and Tierney scored eight hits apiece for the day. Walker, of the Phillies, seven, and Maranville six. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Pittsburgh... 304302412-19 27 0
Philadelphia... 001010101-8 12 3

SECOND GAME

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Pittsburgh... 001010101-10 18 0
Philadelphia... 000011101-3 9 1

BROOKLYN DEFEATED BY CUBS

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.—Aldridge kept Brooklyn's hits scattered today and Chicago won, 4 to 1. A fumble by Neis, who returned to the field after many weeks, let in two Cub runs in the fourth inning. The score:

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Chicago... 010300000-4 9 0
Brooklyn... 010000000-1 9 1

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	79	32	712
Rochester	67	44	604
Buffalo	66	51	564
Jersey City	63	51	553
Toronto	56	58	491
Reading	48	64	429
Syracuse	42	73	369
Newark	32	81	289

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 7, Rochester 4.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 4, Newark 2.
Newark 6, Syracuse 5.
Toronto 11, Reading 7.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	74	41	643
Tulsa	72	45	615
Wichita	63	52	548
St. Louis City	61	51	545
Omaha	58	59	496
Oklahoma City	53	63	457
Denver	40	75	348
Des Moines	35	74	345

RESULTS TUESDAY

Wichita 7, St. Louis City 5.
Wichita 7, St. Louis City 5.
Oklahoma City 7, Des Moines 6.
Omaha 9, Tulsa 7.

TENNIS STARS
READY FOR PLAY

Australia and France Will Start
the Davis Cup Semi-Finals
Tomorrow

The tennis eyes of the world will turn tomorrow, Friday and Saturday to the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., where the Australian and French Davis Cup teams will cross racquets in the semi-finals of the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition. This match is expected to be the biggest one of the competition outside of the challenge-round match in which the United States will defend. The winner of the Australia-France competition will meet the Spanish team on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club in the final round; but this match is expected to be easy for the winner of the match at Chestnut Hill this week.

Australia and France are both represented by strong teams this year. The Australians have brought over four players, but only three or possibly two will be seen in action against France. G. L. Patterson is the captain and leading player on the team and he is sure to play in both the singles and doubles. J. O. Anderson is the next best player and he is sure to play in the singles. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood are regarded as the best doubles team in the Australian group and, if Wood is in shape to play, this will undoubtedly be the pair to face France in the doubles match. Should he be unable to play, Anderson and Patterson will play the doubles. R. C. Werthelm is the other Australian with the team, but is not expected that he will get into the match. Last year Anderson played on the Australian team which lost to Japan in the final round match at Newport, R. I., but Patterson and O'Hara Wood were not on that team. Patterson is rated as much better than J. B. Hawkes, who was the other singles player in 1921 and Anderson is a much improved player over his 1921 form, so that the present Australian team is rated as stronger than last year's.

The French team is making its first appearance in the United States as a Davis Cup contender. A. H. Gobert, a veteran player who has ranked high in European circles for the past 10 or 12 years, is captain of the team. He has not been at the top of his game during the past year or two; but is expected to play in the singles and probably in the doubles. In Henri Cochet, the French team has a young player of great promise. He has not yet reached the top of his game, but there are several tennis experts who have been following European tennis during the past six months who are inclined to rate him as the best of the present continental players. He lacks experience and is not as used to grass-courts as he is to hard ones; but it is expected that he will give a good account of himself at Chestnut Hill. Jean Borotra is the next best player on the French team. He is not rated quite as highly as the other two members of the team, but is above the average player and if he plays at Chestnut Hill is apt to break through for a victory if his opponent happens to be slightly off his best form. Jacques Brugnon is the other member of the French team, but it is hardly expected that he will play in the match. At Wimbledon he showed possibilities when he defeated Manuel Alonzo of Spain, but he is hardly to be rated with the other players.

The names of the players who will actually compete will not be known until late today, when the team captains meet with Edwin Sheafe, who is to referee the match, at Chestnut Hill, and name their players. It will be necessary to name the singles players for Thursday's opening matches, and Thursday afternoon the doubles teams must be named.

The first two singles games will be played tomorrow afternoon starting at 3 p. m. On Friday the doubles match will take place starting at 3 p. m., while the two other singles will be played on Saturday morning. The doubles match will be played at 10 a. m. and the two singles at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. The doubles match will be played at 10 a. m. and the two singles at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. The doubles match will be played at 10 a. m. and the two singles at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	80	48	825
Vernon	74	52	587
Los Angeles	69	60	538
Salt Lake City	64	62	508
Oakland	62	66	494
Seattle	56	71	441
Portland	54	74	417
Sacramento	51	76	402

RESULTS TUESDAY

Vernon 6, Portland 2.
Oakland 5, Seattle 7.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 2.
Salt Lake City 7, San Francisco 2.

bledon he showed possibilities when he defeated Manuel Alonzo of Spain, but he is hardly to be rated with the other players.

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BROWNS BEATEN; BUT HOLD LEAD

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Zachary proved very effective in the pinches today and Washington set St. Louis down, 3 to 1, three double plays contributing to the result. With New York losing, the Browns retained their lead of one game.

DAUSS WINS PITCHERS' DUEL

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—George Dauss defeated Carl Mays in a pitchers' battle here today. The Tigers winning in the eighth on Cobb's single, a sacrifice and Mays' single. The score:

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Detroit... 100000010-2 9 0
New York... 000000100-1 9 0

CHICAGO'S ATTACK CONTINUES

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Chicago continued its heavy batting today at the expense of Philadelphia, ringing up 14 safe blows, which produced six runs, enough to win, as Robertson settled down finely after the third inning. Nine of the visitors struck out, while good support saved the White Sox pitcher at times, a running catch by Strunk for the final out of the game being a feature. Three of the Athletics' hits went to Pitcher Helmsch, his double in the second driving in three runs. The score:

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Chicago... 000021100-6 14 2
Philadelphia... 010000000-4 10 2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	68	41	524
Milwaukee	66	49	574
Indianapolis	62	48	564
Minneapolis	61	48	560
Kansas City	58	57	496
Louisville	54	58	482
Columbus	40	71	380
Toledo	38	72	342

RESULTS TUESDAY

Milwaukee 9, Toledo 2.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 6.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 5 (11 innings).

H. O. KINSEY AND
RICHARDS MEET

Meadow Club Tennis Singles
Are Nearing the Final Rounds

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two brackets remain to be filled today to complete the round before the Meadow Club's annual invitation tennis tournament. H. O. M. Kelleher of New York will oppose Zeno Shimizu for the right to one of the brackets, while P. F. Neer and R. G. Kinsey, both of San Francisco, will battle for the other.

The winner of the Kinsey-Neer match will face F. T. Hunter, national indoor champion, to determine one of the semi-finalists in the upper half. Leonard Beckman, who staged an upset yesterday by vanquishing the defending title holder, W. E. Davis, 15-13, 6-2, will oppose the victor in the Kelleher-Shimizu contest for the other upper half semi-final place.

Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., will face his hardest opposition so far when he plays H. O. Kinsey in a match to determine one of the lower half semi-finalists. C. H. Fischer of Philadelphia, who eliminated S. H. Vosher of Brooklyn in a three-set match yesterday, will meet S. Kashio of Japan, to complete the semi-final bracket.

Davis was defeated in straight sets by Beckman, former Princeton star, 15-13, 6-2. The first set of the match brought out the most spectacular tennis of the tournament. The Californian was on the defensive most of the time and prolonged the set by brilliant recoveries. Beckman led 12-12 in games and 40-love on his opponent's service in the twenty-sixth game, but was unable to break through. He ran out the next two games, however, for the set and captured the final set easily.

After advancing by defaults through the first and second rounds Richards, who won the 1920 tournament, found a hard opponent in J. W. Whitbeck of Windsor, Conn., Harvard and Yale interscholastic champion. He broke through the junior title holder's service twice in the first set before the Yonkers star pulled it out, but Richards ran through the second set in decisive fashion, 6-1. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round.
P. F. Neer, California, defeated C. A. Miller, Southampton, 6-1, 6-2.
Maj. A. Y. Yencken, England, defeated A. J. Ostendorf, New York, by default.
J. W. Whitbeck, New York, defeated J. B. Fennor, New York, 6-1, 6-2.
John Monroe, Tuxedo, 6-3, 6-2.
Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated S. W. Flehman, New York, 6-2, 6-4.
H. R. Guild, Boston, defeated H. O. Kinsey, New York, 6-4, 6-3.
George Walker Jr., New York, defeated W. E. Davis, New York, by default.
W. A. Larned, New York, by default.

Second Round.
S. H. Vosher, Brooklyn, defeated Maj. A. Y. Yencken, England, by default.
J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, defeated J. B. Reece, New York, 6-1, 6-1.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated E. A. Van Ingen, Southampton, by default.
A. J. Ostendorf, New York, defeated George Walker Jr., New York, 6-0, 6-4.
Zeno Shimizu, Japan, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 6-2, 6-1.
S. Kashio, Japan, defeated Musgrave Hyde, New York, 6-2, 6-3.
H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. M. Davis, Leland Stanford Junior University, 7-5.
William Crocker, Montreal, 6-4, 6-4.
P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6-4, 6-1.
F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated George Churchill, Seabright, 6-2, 6-2.
H. R. Guild, Boston, defeated O. H. Granger Jr., New York, 6-4, 6-2.
E. P. Larned, New York, defeated R. T. Guilber, 6-0, 6-0.

Third Round.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated J. W. Whitbeck, New York, by default.
S. Kashio, Japan, defeated J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, 6-6, 6-1.
C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated S. H. Vosher, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-2.
Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 15-13, 6-2.
F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, 6-1, 6-3.
H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. R. Guild, Boston, 6-4, 7-5.

Fourth Round.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated J. W. Whitbeck, New York, by default.
S. Kashio, Japan, defeated J. B. Fennor Jr., Harvard, 6-6, 6-1.
C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated S. H. Vosher, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-2.
Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 15-13, 6-2.
F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, 6-1, 6-3.
H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. R. Guild, Boston, 6-4, 7-5.

DAUSS WINS PITCHERS' DUEL

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—George Dauss defeated Carl Mays in a pitchers' battle here today. The Tigers winning in the eighth on Cobb's single, a sacrifice and Mays' single. The score:

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Detroit... 100000010-2 9 0
New York... 000000100-1 9 0

CHICAGO'S ATTACK CONTINUES

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Chicago continued its heavy batting today at the expense of Philadelphia, ringing up 14 safe blows, which produced six runs, enough to win, as Robertson settled down finely after the third inning. Nine of the visitors struck out, while good support saved the White Sox pitcher at times, a running catch by Strunk for the final out of the game being a feature. Three of the Athletics' hits went to Pitcher Helmsch, his double in the second driving in three runs. The score:

Innings... 123456789 R H E
Chicago... 000021100-6 14 2
Philadelphia... 010000000-4 10

ATHLETICS

CRICKET MATCH
ENDS IN DRAW

Players and Gentlemen Show
Unusual Form in Historic
Three-Day Contest

LONDON, July 28 (Special).—Like too many cricket matches, the second meeting of the Gentlemen and Players this year, at Lord's, ended in a draw; but so well did the amateurs bat, bowl, and field, that had the game been fought to a finish, it is probable that they would have won. It was a three-day game, full of incident, and produced some of the brightest, most hopeful cricket that has been seen in England in recent years. Two batting feasts stand out as particularly noteworthy, one by an amateur and one by a professional. In the Gentlemen's first innings, A. P. F. Chapman, who a few days before had made his "century" for Cambridge in the intervarsity match, scored a splendid 160, and in the Players' second innings, A. C. Russell, of Essex, bettered this by two runs.

The match was extremely interesting until, at the end of the third afternoon, the Players declared, with their second innings total at 334 for six wickets. This left the amateurs with 235 runs required to win and only about 110 minutes in which to get them. It was so obviously an impossibility that the Gentlemen simply played out time, taking the ball cautiously in the middle of the bat and stealing a run only now and again. It was a tame ending to a fine game. Gentlemen v. Players is one of the greatest and oldest cricket fixtures and the honor of being chosen to play in it is coveted by every cricketer. It is second only to selection for a test match, and in the case of the amateur, usually follows prominence in public school, university and county play. On the present occasion both teams were exceedingly strong, and the superiority of the amateurs was particularly gratifying.

J. B. Hobbs, one of the most famous batsmen of all time, captained the Players, and himself made 140 of the 330 compiled by his team in its first innings. An innings by Hobbs is not easily forgotten. When he is in form, all bowling comes alike to him. Changing his position by perfect footwork, he makes every stroke as it should be made, his sense of balance and timing being reflected in the effortless shots that travel like lightning from the face of his bat. His was the only score over 50.

One of the features of the Gentlemen's first innings, which realized 430, was a splendid partnership between Chapman and A. W. Carr, captain of the Nottinghamshire county. Together they made the best bowling in England (presumably) look almost ordinary. The attack had change after change rung upon it without effect. At last, Carr, trying to reach the pavilion with a prodigious drive, when he had made 88, was caught, on the edge of the boundary, by H. T. W. Hardinge. F. T. Mann, captain of the championship county, Middlesex, who was "whispering" the Gentlemen, came to the wicket and stayed long enough to force 60 runs out of the bowling. Still Chapman out and drove vigorously. His score rose and rose, until a ball from A. S. Kennedy crashed into his wicket. Then the crowd, many thousands strong, gave vent to its feelings. As Chapman walked back to the pavilion after his prolonged sojourn at the wicket, such a thunder of cheering went up as must have been audible for miles around. Next morning, the Gentlemen's innings ended quite soon, and the Players embarked upon their second venture.

Russell and F. E. Woolley, a tall and graceful left-hander from Kent, did most of the scoring this time, with 162 and 78 respectively. Russell's innings was sound in every detail. Hobbs and Russell are an ideal pair to open an innings. In this case, they settled down at once and gave the impression of scoring how and when they liked. Russell, who is a fairly stocky man, hits severely all round the wicket. There is not the poetry of motion in his shots, as there is in Hobbs', but he has great scoring power. As time wore on, one awaited impatiently Hobbs's decision to declare the Players' innings closed. The declaration came too late to provide a sporting finish, and the list of 41 unfinished games was increased by one. The score:

Russell and F. E. Woolley, a tall
 and graceful left-hander from Kent,
 was most of the scoring this time with
 73 and 78 respectively. Russell's
 innings was sound in every detail.
 Hobbs and Russell are an ideal pair
 to open an innings. In this case, they
 settled down at once and gave the
 impression of scoring how and when
 they liked. Russell, who is a burly,
 lucky man, hits severely all round
 the wicket. There is not the poetry of
 his position in his shots, as there is in
 Hobbs's, but he has great scoring
 capacity. As time wore on, one awaited
 anxiously Hobbs's decision to declare
 the innings. Plans were closed. The
 declaration came too late to provide
 a sporting finish, and the list of 41 un-
 finished games was increased by one.
 The score:

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

America's Duty in the Near East

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with great interest your editorials of July 26 and 29, and find in both of them much with which I cannot agree.

On July 26 you say that since the elections of 1920 a Republican sentiment has been growing in Greece, and intimate that Mr. Venizelos himself is in favor of a republic. If so he has greatly changed since 1920, when only two days before the election he said that the Greek people were not ready for a republic and would not be for several generations. Of course, since that day his party has been badly defeated, and his attempt to retain power with a king young enough to be plastic clay in the hands of a powerful Prime Minister has failed. But, who knowing the man that you justly call "the great Greek statesman" can believe he would now have Greece change from one form of government to another, simply because he was defeated at the polls and could not continue to act as dictator, with a King who he believed would accept dictation?

I know intimately many members of the so-called "Venizelist Party" in Greece, and you are mistaken in saying that any considerable number of them desire a change in their form of government. In Greece all factions have united for the common good of the country—it is only in the United States that I have found Greeks so fanatical that they are willing to sacrifice their country upon the altar of their political theories.

For Mr. Venizelos to have declared a republic after the passing of King Alexander, but before the elections at which he was defeated, would have been the act of a brave man, and whether he was right or wrong, whether he had won or lost, he would have been entitled to the admiration that bravery always receives. For him to declare for a republic now, or to work for one either openly or in secret, would be to confess that he placed love of power before love of country, and of this Mr. Venizelos is, I hope and believe, incapable.

You refer in the same article to the "financial blockade" of the "Western Powers," but neglect to add how shamefully these "Western Powers," and the United States as well, have acted in failing to carry out their financial engagements toward Greece; engagements that were not made with any one man, but with the Greek people. The true facts of the shameful role enacted by our own Government in this matter should be plainly set before the American people and those in power at Washington taught that the obligations of the American Government are sacred.

You mention the financial difficulties of the country, but fail to say that Greece is the only one of the European Allies that went through the war without outside help. About \$15,000,000 was advanced by the United States (out of the \$48,000,000 promised) and a somewhat larger amount was advanced by England, but the total of these amounts only equals the sums disbursed by Greece for the upkeep of the French army in Macedonia, which France has neglected to pay.

That Greece has received a "raw deal" from the United States is uncontestedly true, and it is time for Washington to realize that it is the will of the American people that the solemn engagements of this country with another people shall be carried out. The European powers will undoubtedly go on doing what the European powers have been doing for centuries past, that is, trying to settle the Near East question on the basis of their own selfish wishes and desires, but we at least should stand for the right of a free people to work out their own destiny without hindrance from us.

Today our failure to recognize the present constitutional, popular and de facto Government of Greece, while it may please certain of the European powers, is mainly pleasing to Mustafa Kemal, and is considered by him and his forces as showing that the moral support of the great republic of the West is behind him and his campaign of bloody and ruthless extermination. In your editorial of the 29th I shall only comment on one item. You mention a certain "international commission" which has been set up, and which is committed by Greek troops upon their entry into Smyrna, and mention the name of the American member of the commission. The pro-Turkish feeling of the American High Commissioner in Constantinople is sufficiently well known to require no comment from me, and it is also generally understood by all Americans who were familiar with the investigation in question, that the American High Commissioner examined only Turkish witnesses. I do not wish to condone any atrocities that may have been committed at that time, but what was done was greatly exaggerated in reports printed at the time, and anyone who has read the history of the past 500 years, as well as the recent stories of Gibbons, Ward, Yowell and many others, knows that what happened at Smyrna is only as a drop of water in the boundless ocean of blood that has been drawn from Christian veins by Turkish hands.

Our Government should show the world where we stand, that we are for civilization against barbarism; Christianity against Muhammadanism; enlightenment against darkness—that we at least are unalterably opposed to the Turk in Europe, or to returning to his misguided rule one single Christian in either Europe or Asia Minor. We can do this by a simple act which has been too long delayed, the recognition of the present Government in Greece. Such an act alone on the part of our Government would check the

Turkish outrages, would cause the "European powers" to reflect on where their present course is leading them, and would bring joy to everyone in the Near East who does not wear the fez upon his head or in his heart.

B. P. SALMON.
Williamstown, Mass.,
Aug. 5, 1922.

COMMUNISTS HAVE SCHOOLS IN CANADA

Ukrainians in Canada Said to Be Controlled by Bolsheviks

TORONTO, July 29 (Special Correspondence)—That Bolsheviks have practically gained control among Canada's half million Ukrainians was the statement made by the Rev. Paul Crath, Presbyterian missionary to the Ukrainians in Ontario, in the course of an interview. In order of the largest number of nationals in Canada they stand third, with Anglo-Saxon leading and French second.

The cause of the situation is the fact that the children acquire the English language in a few months while the parents are years in learning it, and this has been the means of parents losing contact with their children. Seventy-five per cent of the children leave home and are never heard from again. The Bolsheviks have taken advantage of this situation, with the idea if they win over the children they will be sure of the next generation as supporters of the Red doctrine.

The Communists have started four schools in Toronto, and wherever there are Ukrainians in Canada Communist schools are there also. The parents seeking an opportunity for their children to become acquainted with their mother tongue send them to these schools. The first task of a Bolshevik teacher is to destroy all sense of religion in the pupil which is the first step toward the destruction of the family. "We are planning for schools and would combat the Reds if we had the money, but they are better equipped with funds than we are," added Mr. Crath. "There is not a church or an organization in the whole of Ontario which has undertaken to teach these people English."

TORONTO RECEIVES BUT LITTLE COAL

TORONTO, July 30 (Special Correspondence)—The total amount of commercial coal that has entered this city from all sources this month is 16,100 tons, as compared with 118,000 tons for July of last year. All the coal received this month is bituminous. Not one pound of anthracite has entered Toronto since early in June. The railways are carrying one-tenth but the total of these amounts only equals the sums disbursed by Greece for the upkeep of the French army in Macedonia, which France has neglected to pay.

The coal entering by rail this month comes chiefly from Pennsylvania with small quantities from Michigan. In the last two days only 400 tons have arrived in this city. It is estimated that by the end of August the shortage will be 750,000 tons, which is the amount that Wales can produce in 30 days.

Classified Advertisements

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ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms near Drive; high class elevator apartment; all conveniences; refs. 824 W. 83rd St., Apt. 5-W, N. Y. C.

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ATLANTIC CITY—Desirable room, private family, near Garden Pier, 317 Oriental Avenue.

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WANTED—Slightly worn wearing apparel sold on commission. THE UTILITY SHOP, 30 Albion St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Crystal 67-W.

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FOR SALE—At Milford, 35 minutes out, pretty new 6-room house, bath and all other improvements, near station; bargain, \$8,500, easy terms; possession. Owsen, WETZEL, 25 W. 42nd St., Phone Long-acre 9110, New York City.

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Bids close at 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, August 22, 1922.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Jane Austen's "Nonsense Novels"

Love and Friendship, and Other Early Works

It is on record that, during those last few years in which Jane Austen enjoyed some little public recognition of her genius, one Mr. Clarke, "chaplain to the Prince Regent," was good enough to give her some advice which, in his opinion, would have assisted her to an even larger measure of fame. A romance illustrative of the august house of Coburg, he suggested, "would just now be very interesting." If ever a man played with lightning and invited the destruction of himself and his royal master, that man was the Mr. Clarke of this advice. All unwittingly he was giving to one who was capable of something more overwhelming than the excellent irony of the novels she had then published; he was putting his head well into the mouth of a lion of burlesque. One good bite after the manner that is now given to the world in "Love and Friendship" and "Mr. Clarke, the Prince Regent and the august house of Coburg" might have been swallowed up in peals of laughter.

The Wilder Mood

The rash adventurer escaped. If "the big bow-wow strain" of Sir Walter Scott's often quoted tribute was beyond her, Jane Austen had for many years laid aside the mood of rollicking burlesque in favor of the "exquisite touch" that was praised by the author of Waverley. The wilder mood was never intended, it seems, for public use. These burlesque fragments, now published for the first time, were written by one who was scarcely more than a schoolgirl, for the amusement of her Hampshire vicarage. Seventeen is the age at which it is suggested they were written. It might be supposed, then, that their interest is largely the interest of immaturity. With all the assurance in the world, it is nothing of the kind. There is a shade of uncertainty about the spelling (chiefly over the precedence of "e's" and "i's" for "friends" and "chiefs" and "believes" and even "peices") scattered over these excellent pages with the most sustained precision, but there the rawness

ends, unless high spirits are to be held a kind of rawness.

Many have been the cares and vicissitudes of my past life, my beloved Elton, and the only consolation I feel for their bitterness is that on a close examination of my conduct, I am convinced that I have strictly deserved them. I murdered my father at a very early period of my life. I have since murdered my mother, and I am now going to murder my sister.

It is the beginning of a "letter from a young lady, whose feelings being too strong for her judgment, led her into the commission of errors of which her heart disapproved," but it might be straight from the "Nonsense Novels" of Leacock or Bret Harte's "Sensation Novels Condensed."

Her Early "High Links"

There is burlesque of a more delicate kind in this book. It is doubtful whether any of the English humorists have made better fun of the old heroes with their sensibilities and swooning fits, than is made in "Love and Friendship." "Beware of fainting fits, my beloved Laura," declares one of its joint heroes, who perishes as the result of a too protracted one upon damp ground.

Though at the time they may be refreshing and agreeable, yet believe me, they will in the end, if too often repeated and at improper seasons, prove destructive to your Constitution. One fatal swoon has cost me my life. Beware of swoons, dear Laura. A frenzy fit is not one quarter so pernicious as it is an exercise to the body and if not too violent is, I dare say, conducive to health in its consequences. Run mad as often as you choose; but do not faint.

A forceful note of criticism to be proceeding from a quiet country vicarage at the age of 17, with the "New Heloise" still in their heyday. The wonder is perhaps abated when one remembers that not more than five years later the same pen had finished "Pride and Prejudice." No serious comparison is possible, of course, between the value of the later novels and these early high links, but some of the roots of that delicious sanity and composure are here revealed in a collection of "family jokes" that all lovers of Jane Austen will be delighted to share. G. P.

What the World Reads

IT WAS my pleasant duty to report, in The Bookman (New York) of June, on the revival of classical Hebrew as one of the most significant features of contemporary literature. Since then the chief promoter of this scheme, Abraham J. Stibel, has been in Copenhagen, where he has established a branch office in addition to the one in Leipzig, London, and Philadelphia, the main office being at Tel-Aviv, not far from Jaffa. It is Stibel's intention to have the best works of world literature translated into Hebrew—not Yiddish—and published for the benefit of the Hebrew people. He has brought out his first catalogue. It includes the following authors, some of whom, as in the case of Georg Brandes, are to be translated in their entirety. Brandes will be rendered into the language of the Old Testament by Dr. Ehrenpreis, a Rabbi in Stockholm. The other authors included are: Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Dickens, Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde, Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Romain Rolland, Maeterlinck, Sienkiewicz, Flaubert, Maupassant, Dante, Homer, Plato, Flavius, Spinoza, Taine, Mark Twain, Schmitzler, Tagore, Heine, Goethe, Ibsen, Björnson, Hansun, Ostfeldt, Jens P. Jacobsen, and Herman Bang. Naturally, in some instances, it will be necessary to have the works translated from translations, it being quite impossible to find translators in all cases who command the original in both cases. Stibel claims that he owes a great deal to his wife for his choice of authors. He said, on June 26, that he had already published 50 books and that 200 more were now going through the press.

The Propyläen-Verlag of Berlin has published the last three volumes of the complete translations of Edgar Allan Poe. The set, six volumes in all, is handsomely done, both as to mechanical finish and critical discrimination. The translations were made by G. Etzel, Th. Etzel, W. Durlan, E. Keller and K. Lerbs.

E. Bergendahl, of the University Library of Christiania, will bring out shortly the first number of a new Norwegian literary magazine. Among the contributing editors will be Johan Bojer, Hans Kinck, Kristian Elster, Nils Collett Vogt and Carl Naerup, the latter the literary historian of Norway.

The second volume of Oswald Spengler's "Untergang des Abendlandes," (Munich: C. H. Beck), published under the title of "Welthistorische Perspektiven," contains a discussion of Russian literature in which we read the following: "Tolstoy represents the Russia that is gone, Dostoevsky the Russia that is to come. Tolstoy is inseparably connected with the Occident; Dostoevsky knows nothing of the Occident; that is, he knows nothing of problems; he is a saint; Tolstoy is a revolutionary. The Christendom of Tolstoy was a misreading; he spoke of Christ and meant Marx. To the Christendom of Dostoevsky belongs the future."

1921. It is reassuring proof that the Latin language is not going to permit their language—considered unusually beautiful by those who know it—to die. Moreover, the Union Romantische of Coire will publish shortly the first number of the Cronica Romantische, a literary magazine, to appear three times a year. It is all irrefutable proof that with internationalism comes nationalism. This is as it should be; an internationalism compounded of sound nationalism will make the world a delightful place to live in.

Extensive preparations are already under way in Germany to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary (April 12, 1924) of the birth of Immanuel Kant. Königsberg has appropriated sufficient funds to equip a Kant room in the university.

Marie Waldeck has published a book under the caption of "Der Märchens neue Sendung"—"The Modern Mission of the Fairy Tale" (Leipzig: E. V. Mayer). It is a delight to read. Her Märchen have a meaning, sometimes a fairly profound one, but they are told with a charm that is inescapable. In Germany, for he who does not read the book has it, willy-nilly, read to him.

New England's Fine-Flavored Past

Random Memories. In a cheery preface to these delightful reminiscences, Mr. Longfellow says: "For the best minds this book is not written. They would find it hopelessly frivolous. My only hope is that some congenial spirit may get a few hours' amusement out of it."

In reading these memories, which are certainly amusing enough for "best minds" or any minds, the modesty of the author circles round him both as a raconteur and as a writer. Cote, whose pupil he was, wanted him to establish a school in America to carry out Cote's ideas of what he called "the grand manner," but Mr. Longfellow found that the artistic taste of America had changed and Americans had become followers of Sargent or the Impressionists.

Fashions in poetry, too, have changed, but still the old Craige House in Cambridge is an object of interest to hundreds of pilgrims, and still about it clings the tradition of New England's fine-flavored past. Of the family life in this house, Mr. Longfellow tells many pleasant tales. Naturally of his father he has much to say, speaking of the poet as having "rather a large mouth, but finely cut, a slightly aquiline nose, broad and fine forehead, and beautiful blue eyes. His whole expression was benign and sweet and did not belie his character, which was the most perfect imaginable. He had a well set up figure of middle height, with rather square shoulders and a jaunty line in his walk and bearing which gave rise to the lines in a college doggerel of the period.

With his hat on one whisker and an air that says "go it!"

You have here the Great American poet.

fully dressed, and indeed was considered rather a dandy; and I believe Mrs. Craige, when he first came to board with her, thought his gloves of much too light a shade to be worn by a strictly virtuous man."

Of the summer home at Nahant to which the Longfellos always drove in a carriage with a pair of dappled grey horses, the author has many interesting stories. When one thinks of the men and women who came to both homes, what else could have been expected? Beside practically every one of note this side of the water, there were a host of foreign celebrities, including Thackeray, Dickens, Trollope, Bernhard, Salvini, and so on through the list of notable people of the day. Of all and each Mr. Longfellow has a new story to tell.

Of his art and his fellow artists

The Astonishing De Morgan



Drawn from a photograph by Paul Thompson

William De Morgan

William De Morgan and His Wife

By A. M. W. Stirling, New York: Henry Holt & Co., \$6.

Search all records of achievement since history began, achievements in art, natural science, politics, or any other profession or craft, and match this story if you can:

In his fifteenth year, a lad in school believed himself possessed of genius in graphic art. For five years he studied drawing and painting, sincerely and industriously. As he approached manhood his father, without trying to discourage him, pointed out the difficulties of the career the youth had chosen, the improbability of gaining a competence therein. The young man persisted, however, and it was not until he was 25 that he discovered he would never be a great painter.

In decorative art, he found congenial occupation, and engaged in the manufacture of stained-glass windows. To this he added tiles and lustreware, the last process of which he rediscovered. On the verge of financial success, at the age of 33, his plant, faultily constructed, was destroyed by fire. He resumed the tile and pottery business, but was compelled to abandon his most profitable work, stained glass. For more than 30 years he worked in pottery and tiles, turning out beautiful things, but steadily losing ground financially, until, at the age of 66, he was compelled to abandon his life work, or what he so regarded.

Four years before this seeming failure, he had written two chapters of a novel, for his own amusement, but regarded them as worthless. Now, recognizing his need of mental activity, his wife rescued the manuscript and "laid it by his bedside with a pencil temptingly adjacent." He took something made of this, she said briefly. When she looked in softly half an hour later he had started on the occupation which he was never again to abandon, and was writing rapidly.

He Takes Up Writing. Thus, when most men have considered their best work at an end, William De Morgan just began. In one year his name, known theretofore only among a few collectors of objects d'art, was to be hailed the world around as that of a new Dickens. Ten years of unvarying success followed. The potter had taken what seemed to be the shattered bits of his life, and remolded a finer vessel than he had ever dreamed.

The biography of such a man could not be dull. It has been written by Mrs. De Morgan's sister, Mrs. A. M. W. Stirling, with numerous and excellent illustrations. When De Morgan was 38, struggling to make pottery profitable, he married Evelyn Pickering, 19 years his junior. She was a promising young artist, following the influence of the pre-Raphaelites and painting allegorical pictures in the manner of Burne-Jones. Her pictures sold well, and for many years their proceeds were poured into the pottery enterprise. It was a home in which love, sympathy, mutual understanding and happiness reigned from first to last, regardless of the mutability of fortune.

Mr. Longfellow discourses agreeably, and his chapter comparing the various schools is a valuable treatise in itself. Always having a bon mot on his pen in speaking of the Impressionists, he recalls that Alfred Stevens, the Belgian painter, said: "That it was a curious fact that all the Impressionists had the same impression." The Cote chapter is charming, with its naive recollections of the artist and his school. Of Egypt many have written and of Spain, and the memories of these places are hardly as interesting as the others, but the "best minds" and other minds can find entertainment even in these. Lacking the exquisite style of Henry James, Mr. Longfellow has written the next best book of American recollections of the period of those years.

twice the length of the ordinary novel, and this brought the cost of production to such a point that publishers hesitated to embark upon the venture. It was William Heinemann who first refused point blank to read the manuscript because of its length, but who later dared the risk and reaped great profit. Here, by the way, is a biography that needs writing, the biography of one of the most important publishers of modern times. De Morgan's books were almost all of this length, and while Heinemann frequently asked the author to reduce their bulk, he never insisted.

The exact position in English literature of "Joseph Vance," "Alcohol for Short," "Somehow Good," "It Never Can Happen Again," "An Affair of Dishonor," "A Likely Story," and "When Ghost Meets Ghost," can hardly yet be predicted. There would seem no reason for placing them upon a lower shelf than most of Dickens. Both wrote with humor as well as broad understanding of the periods in which they lived. It has been said that where Dickens caricatured, De Morgan characterized. The phrase does not stand analysis. Dickens also characterized, but De Morgan never caricatured. While this gives De Morgan a seemingly closer contact with reality, it affects only his minor roles. It might be interesting, for example, to compare throughout the character development of Joe Vance with that of David Copperfield. Interesting, but for the present impossible and unnecessary. There is room for both creators in the roster, and it is a matter of indifference to them how which name is placed above the other, or whether they shall be bracketed.

The record of the De Morgan friendships is impressive, and the letters, especially those exchanged with Burne-Jones, are delightful. Besides that artist, among the intimates of the potter were the Morrisians, with whom he was associated in a small way, and that great group of craftsmen, artists and writers who revolved about Kelmscott House and the pre-Raphaelites, who made Chelsea famous, and who linked Victorianism with the century that was to come. Mrs. Stirling has done her work painstakingly and has culminated a vast mass of detail. She has gone to obvious lengths to prevent her family connection from influencing her work, and if she is sometimes naïve in her efforts to show how her sister and her brother-in-law were loved and admired, it would be captions to protest. For it is a record of two lovely lives, and the story of success built out of apparent disaster without a parallel in all history.

INFORMED the world in vociferous tones: In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried aloud. But De Morgan made no such parade of his non-wincing. The thing that impresses most forcibly the reader of the almost 400 pages of Mrs. Stirling's book is the irresponsive buoyancy of De Morgan's nature. There is no record of "darkest hours," no fear of the future even when it was evident that he must close his pottery works. In his letters to his friends—and what friends!—he treats his difficulties humorously, though not facetiously. Never does he complain of the "bludgeonings of chance" nor seek to be regarded as a stoic. He was an artist in stained glass, he was an artist in lustre, in tile, in pottery, in literature, but above all he was an artist in living.

An Artist in Living. For is not the spreading of happiness the finest function of art? And surely, there could be no unhappiness in any spot reached by this radiant individuality.

The biography reveals a fact, previously unpublished, revealing a difficulty encountered by De Morgan at the outset of his literary career. His first novel was 250,000 words long.

From Story-Teller to Preacher

IT IS interesting to note the effect of success upon authors. This in itself might, perhaps, prove an interesting basic theme of a romance. A novel, taking an author as its chief character, would offer ample opportunity for his gradual development from a simple, every-day citizen telling a story, through the various stages which success affords, until he is completely metamorphosed from author into a teacher or preacher! Someone speaking of this phase said humorously: "Print two or three editions of a story and the novelist remains a story teller; print 10 editions and he is full-fledged historian; print 30 and he is a philosopher; with 100 editions he starts a new religion; with 200 he leads a new political party; with 500 he combines in one all the preceding attributes, and occupies the editorial chair of a metropolitan journal."

There is, however, more than a modicum of truth lying beneath this rally. H. G. Wells is an excellent example. Read his volumes in chronological order and you will have no difficulty in marking the place where he turned from a story teller into a preacher, reaching what appears to be his climax in essaying the monumental task of historian to the world. Winston Churchill is another example. His recent volumes have contained evidences of the responsibility he feels to teach rather than merely to entertain. There is much interest expressed in the forthcoming volumes of Sinclair Lewis and A. S. M. Hutchenson. Since the success of "Main Street" Mr. Lewis has manifested a tendency to take himself seriously, and many are wondering

whether his new story will reflect this change in his attitude. The tremendous circulation of "If Winter Comes" was an agreeable surprise to its author and to its publisher. As a matter of fact, no one has as yet satisfactorily explained why it should have so far outstripped the popularity and sale of his earlier volumes, which many consider to be stronger stories. Mr. Hutchenson has been chastened by the war, so it will probably take more than a single story to show distinct change in point of view, but the subject of his new book gives him an ample opportunity to assume the rôle of preacher. It will be interesting to see, in both these cases, whether the author has been strong enough to resist temptation.

All this is said with the utmost good nature. The writer who is fortunate to have great success come to him during his lifetime is entitled to all the satisfaction which he can get out of it. Too many, like Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum," Frank Norris, and Leonard Merrick, were deprived of that gratification. It must not be overlooked that the inspiration which these successes bring to the authors themselves is multiplied a thousand fold by the encouragement which it gives to less fortunate authors in their great hope that their ambition may be gratified. The large sales which have been chronicled during the past year show that the reading public in America is larger than ever before and that, if a book once secures a real grip on popular fancy, its author and its publisher may count on abundant returns. Unfortunately, however, this same generous public is so fickle in its taste that no one can predict in advance when its literary appetite craves for the next course.

RANDOLPH BARTLETT.

What Labor Wants

What We Want and Why. By Mrs. Philip Snowden and Others. London: W. Collins & Co., 7s. 6d. net.

The more articulate members of the Labor movement in England are producing a considerable crop of literature. Mrs. Philip Snowden is prolific of books, and among the other contributors to this volume Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Robert Williams have both recently been writing, the one on what will happen when Labor rules, the other on the "new Labor outlook." Tom Mann, J. Bromley and Noah Abbot are all well-known trade union leaders in England, and each of them gives us his own vision in this latest volume of what Labor wants. In fact, we have here a symposium of Labor opinions which it is fair to take as representative of the present tendencies of Labor leadership, and that alone is enough to give the book considerable interest and importance.

It is doubtful whether anyone who takes a serious and intelligent interest in questions of social structure will be anything but disappointed with this volume, of which (considering its authorship) a good deal might have been expected. It is indeed surprising that it should be worth anyone's while, for purposes of propaganda or for any other reason, to produce and circulate these collections of ill-written, pretentious and unbalanced tirades. The general level of opinion and understanding in England is certainly much higher—except among the entirely uneducated classes—than any reader of these pages might be led to suppose. One wonders who are the people who are likely to be taken in by this sort of thing and for whom the book is really intended.

Opinions of Foreign Origin. We are told on the title page that the book is "manufactured in Great Britain." The opinions it contains were for the most part manufactured elsewhere, and are not congenial to English spirit and tradition. All the old catchwords of foreign origin are trotted out. The workers have been deprived, we are told, of the "right of selling their labor power," while the "idle rich" take plunder in the shape of rent, interest and profit. Nature "can and does supply us with all those things which are necessary for our material well-being, but in consequence of a social system which is based upon personal self-interest and private greed" poverty and misery still exist. The cure is, according to Mr. Robert Williams, an international co-operative commonwealth in which, according to Mr. Tom Mann, poverty will be "banished entirely." As for economics, we are assured that Labor opinion takes account of economic law, but in the same breath we are told, for example, that the capitalist is "unnecessary" (this from Mr. Thomas, who knows better), that "almost every article which needs to be advertised can be dispensed with," and that "we might pray for a series of fires, accidents and shipwrecks, which would destroy a third or even half of the available goods, machinery, stocks, etc., in order to produce a demand for the replacement of these things."

Contributions of Varying Worth. The contributions of Mr. Robert Williams and Tom Mann are not a compliment to the intelligence of their readers. Mr. Thomas is much more thoughtful and experienced; Mr. Bromley (of the Engineers) has no serious grievance to urge, but indulges in a lot of windy rhetoric. Mrs. Snowden is interesting on the woman's side of the question, and Mr. Noah Abbot writes a simple and straightforward chapter, entirely sincere and convincing, and much the most attractive part of the book. Several of these essays are a year or more old. The Labor movement can produce very much better literature than this; the surprising and significant thing is that these Labor leaders apparently do not think it is worth taking the trouble to do so.

A Recently Published Letter

FROM HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

A LONG and characteristic letter from Hans Christian Andersen to his friend professor, Dr. M. Emil Horneman, dated Copenhagen, 1834, has just been unearthed. It throws many a quaint flash upon the illustrious writer, and is in all its rambling digressions a genial and attractive epistle. It touches upon many Copenhagen personalia, which hardly possess much interest outside Denmark but at the same time illustrates Andersen's interest in literature, the theater, and foreign celebrities.

"I hardly expect to come to Paris" (where his friend was at the time) he writes, "for unless I have 1000 Rigsdaler (about £110) I shall not go but will spend some little time in Germany next spring."

"With regard to 'Mulatten' (a play by Andersen) we are still no further. 'La camaraderie' is being pushed ahead like the very devil. First rehearsal of 'Mulatten' a week tomorrow, and then it can be put off again a fortnight."

"Thorvaldsen is still at Nyso where he will spend the winter, but he will come to town for his birthday, November 19th. His bust of Oehlenschläger (a famous Danish poet and playwright) is said to be altogether masterly. Then he announces some forthcoming books by several distinguished Danish writers, winding up with 'A Picture Book without Pictures,' by H. C. Andersen."

He sends his regards to countrymen who know him and care for a message from him. And then comes a typical Andersen request "Find out, please, where Helene the poet (Helene Heine) is, and if he is in Paris, try and ascertain whether he has received 'Improvisatoren' (by Andersen) in German and a letter. It was sent a couple of years ago. Later I have sent him, through the Wower bookshop in Brunswick 'Nur ein Geiger' (another of Andersen's books, also in German). I am very anxious to learn whether any of these books have reached the fellow."

"But I had better stick to news, all kinds mixed up. My letters to people abroad are never expressions of feelings or views of life, only business

style, things to be related, first one thing and then another; please put up with it. . . . Young Rosenkilde (who became a famous Danish actor) has appeared twice in Norway, he was booted, and they write against him in verse and prose, but they say it is because the Norwegians are so very Norwegian that they will not stand the Danes. . . .

"Do me," the letter continues, "the favor to buy for me a drama which I believe costs 4 sous and is called 'The Fair in St. Pierre' and is played at Théâtre Galté. This minute Wilken brought me the prints (which Dr. Horneman had bought for Andersen in Paris) and in half an hour Edvard will have the 5 marks (barely 2s.). Thanks, a thousand thanks, but buy for twice as much money for me, especially poets, for instance V. Hugo, Scribe, Paul Dupont, Tasso, Goethe (of course of the same kind and as before at 2 sous a piece); buy me from the theater: Nourit, Dajaset, Rachel, Nathan, Elster, etc., but of royal persons only Louis Philippe, Victoria and Gregorius XVI. I suppose young Lassée will bring them when he comes back, yet, for choice, send them very soon, as I should like to have them pretty soon at 2 sous a piece; buy me 50. Young Mr. Lassée who is bringing you this letter is a most amiable young man. . . .

"Nyhavn is illuminated tonight, as Miss Gotschalck is married to Mr. Knudsen, the merchant. This letter is not amusing, as it ought to be, the one to Andersen isn't either, excuse, but I am not quite in form. Regards to all countrymen, think of me and my many commissions and write me another little epistle. Tell me about Miss Gram, tell me whether you have spoken to her, whether she thinks of the poet etc. . . .

"This letter, I hope, if it has no other merit, it has this, that it is a picture of my friendship for you and of my whole person, for it is somewhat long—

Goodbye, dear friend.

Yours sincerely,

H. C. ANDERSEN.

COME DAY, GO DAY

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Rue Montorgueil Sights

HOW often do the tides of time and fashion surprise that touch of the poet there is in most of us, and leave us lingering in the quaint harbors of our fancies when we ought to be under full sail on the high seas! And how pleasant it is to drop out of the stress of the trade winds and stand becalmed awhile near these "happy havens!" So must McConnachie think when the eye of the inseparable Sir James is off him! So—

But, while the first paragraph is meditating, let us slip away to Paris, turning off the Boulevards there into Fishwives Street which some Frenchman—a Gascon you may well think with a weakness for a sonorous name—called the Rue Poissonnière, to the confusion of our English accent. It bends slightly, this narrow street, pauses, changes names, and tumbles head over heels downhill across the Rue de Cléry and the pompous Rue Roumou, and becomes the Rue Montorgueil. All this before you realize that a minute before it was the Rue des Petits Carreaux. They tell me it goes all the way to the Halles, but I never go farther than No. 62, the stables of the Compas d'or.

It would be indelicate, not to say presumptuous, to write about the Compas d'or and to stir up the memories of the old coaching days, for this is the first love of E. V. Lucas as we know from his charming "Wanderer in Paris." But I must say something about it, for I always feel two or three hundred years old when I peep in at the old courtyard, and am impelled by a sudden desire to call loudly for the ostler and ask at what o'clock the coach starts for Strasbourg, Lille or Calais. The last time I came away from the Compas d'or in such ancient and high spirits that when I asked a good lady at a stall for a quarter of a pound of cherries, she winked at her husband and merely estimated the weight!

I don't suppose all the people in the Rue Montorgueil today feel as intensely about the past as all that. There is a certain Continental way of hanging clothes to dry and of beating carpets which spoils the historian's illusions about life and excuses life's disregard of history. For if anyone in the Rue Montorgueil became historically sentimental for a moment, he would be up at the top of the street eating imaginary oysters in memory of his fashionable ancestors who used thus to pass their evenings a hundred years ago. Or he might turn into the Rocher de Cancale further down where the literary men and artists, foregathered, hear De Musset recite his latest poem, and perhaps come across the simple hearted Beranger. Beranger was born at No. 47, and at

heart was very fond of Paris, whatever he may say about the fields and woods of his beloved Peronne. These descendants of the Troubadours must never be taken too seriously. Yet, who among the hundreds crossing and re-crossing the street this morning, know or would even care about that sweet ballad of his "La Bonne Vieille," with the wistful appeal of its last lines?—

"Et bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,
De votre ami répétez les chansons."

Nowadays, only the old houses have time for meditation and sentiment in the Rue Montorgueil. Its people are busy folk rising early and laughing late. This morning all is excitement, and the good natured confusion of backing vans, struggling drays, venturesome hand barrows, baffled bicycles and taxis grunting along slowly for once in their lives. Half the concierges have left their brooms and pails in the stairways, and have joined the crowd of shoppers, for it is ten o'clock, and high time for the tasty mysteries to be prepared in pots against the good man's return at noon.

All the way down the left hand side of the street are stalls and barrows crowded with vegetables and fruits for the housewife, and color for the artist. New potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes, cherries, cauliflowers—who wants to be reminded of these things before lunch? But I do badly want to mention the Gruyère cheese because there is such a lot of it being sold by such a tiny woman, and her hair is drawn back so tightly from her weather beaten forehead, intensifying the sparkle of her eyes and the sharp music of her voice, that henceforth I shall feel quite a friendliness for cheese-mongers. Also there can be no harm in pointing out one of the few salesmen of the street stalls. He sells birdseed and groundsel, and wears a bowler hat; the women are bronzed and hatless.

You may not like to buy your vegetables from the stalls. Perhaps you have the Londoner's prejudice, forgetting that this is really a market, and that although nowadays people go "shopping," it was as respectable as that very respectable island of Great Britain to "go to market" in the old days.

Or may be you're an artist and are saying, "This is all very well, but where is your background?" The shops are here bright with goods and color, and (this is a sly dig at your London superiority!), the shop-keepers cry their wares like the costers in the New Cut; there is little or no crying from the barrows. Surely the artist in you is stirred by the Cubist color scheme of the "marchand de couleurs" with its lashed of brooms hung from the sun-blind; or by the impressionistic drapers, blazings with colored silks and dresses? There is a Gallic bravado, what they might call "panache," in the way in which these fellows hang their wares outside; a touch of the thirteenth century, the later blazings of Dumas; and of all that is French from Charlemagne to the Third Republic.

And so we are back to the present again.

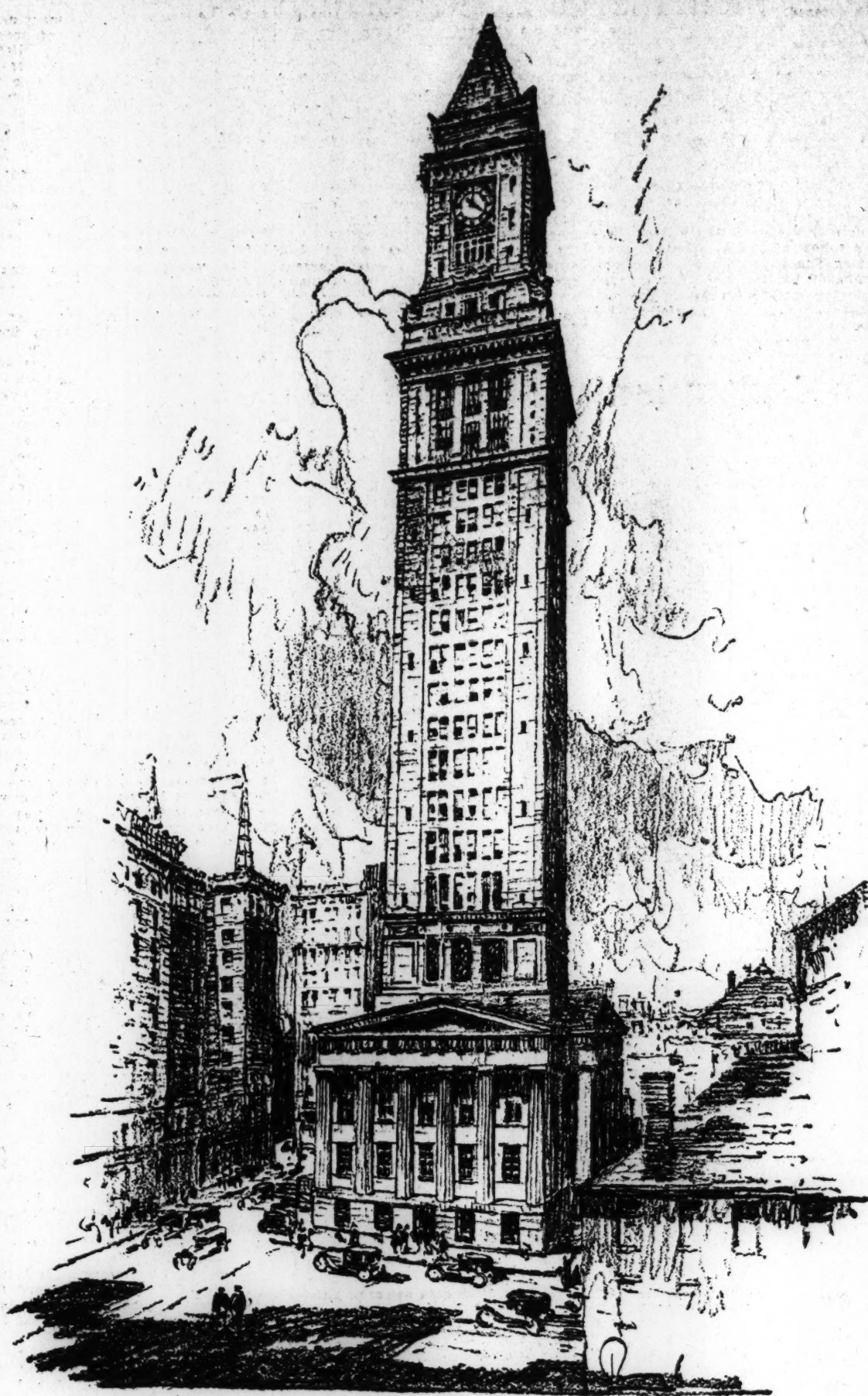
Courage Is the Thing

Courage. I do not think it is to be got by your becoming solemn-sides before your time. You must have been warned against letting the golden hours slip by. Yes, but some of them are golden only because we let them slip. Diligence—ambition; noble words, but only if "touched to fine issues." Prizes may be dross, learning a lumber, unless they bring you into the arena with increased understanding. Hunker not too much after worldly prosperity. . . . Look to it that what you are doing is not merely toddling to a competency. Perhaps that must be your fate, but fight it and then, though you fail, you may still be among the elect of whom we have spoken. Many a grave man has had to come to it at last. . . .

Courage is the thing. . . . What says our glorious Johnson of courage: "Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other." We should thank our Creator three times daily for courage instead of for our brains, which, if we work, is surely the one thing we have a right to claim of Him. This courage is a proof of our immortality, greater even than gardens "when the eve is cool." Pray for it. "Who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered." Be not merely courageous, but light-hearted and gay. . . .

I remember Scott's highland streams trying to gause me by maintaining that haggis is boiled bagpipes; Henley in dispute as to whether, say, Turgenieff or Tolstol could hang the other on his watch-chain; he sometimes clenched the argument by casting his crutch at you; Stevenson responded in the same gay spirit by giving that crutch to John Silver; you remember with what adequate results. You must cultivate this light-heartedness if you are to hang your betters on your watch-chains. Dr. Johnson—let us have him again—does not seem to have discovered in his travels that the Scots are a light-hearted nation. . . .

Prove Johnson wrong for once at the Students' Union and in your other societies. I much regret that there was no Students' Union at Edinburgh in my time. I hope you are fairly noisy and that members are sometimes led out. Do you keep to the old topics? King Charles' head; and Bacon wrote Shakespeare, or if he did not he missed the opportunity of his life. Don't forget to speak scornfully of the Victorian age; there will be time for meekness when you try to better it. Very soon you will be Victorian or that sort of thing yourselves; next session probably when the freshmen come up. Afterwards, if you go in for my sort of calling, don't begin by thinking you are the last word in art; quite possibly you're not; steady yourselves by remembering that there were great men before William K. Smith.



Custom House Tower, Boston, Drawn by Louis H. Ruyl

Make merry while you may. Yet light-heartedness is not for ever and day. At its best it is the gay companion of innocence; and when innocence goes—as it must—they soon trip off together, looking for something younger. But courage comes all the way.—J. M. Barrie, in Rectorial Address.

As the Woman Might Have Told It

My Lord
Smiled and spake soft: "Aye, thou hast rightly judged!
Look on this woman well! I—being thy guest—
Lacked foot-water of thee; she made it good.
Washing my feet with tears; lacked linen cloths
To wipe them; and she made it good.
Of untressed hair: lacked guest-kiss on the cheek;
She with a hundred kisses made it good.
Rained on my feet, and then a hundred more;
Not ceasing from the time I entered in.
Lacked on my head the oil which should anoint.
But she upon my feet hath spilt the wealth
Of kindly spikenard. Wherefore, this I say:
Her sins—her many sins—are wiped away.
Even as from these my feet her tears were wiped;
For she loved much! But where forgiveness
Is little, love is little." Oh, with that, Made He from Simon and upon me bent
Those eyes that mastered death at Nain; those eyes
That melted at the children on the Mount;
Those eyes, like stars, with love for radiant beam.
And—ah!—beyond all music ever heard—
Fell dulcet on mine ears: "Go thou in peace!"
Thy faith hath saved thee! Go in peace! Thy sins
Are all forgiven!

And from that glad hour, Followed I Him, and ministered to Him;
And found myself alive who had been dead,
And saved by Love, who dwelt so lovelessly.
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

May Consolation smile on every pain, and Love put her balm on every wound that life bears! May Faith strengthen you all in your unavoidable trials and Hope whisper through all sorrows that this terrestrial life of ours is a mere shadow of the Life that never dies.—Mazini.

LOUIS RUYL looks back on his widespread experience with newspapers and declares that he would not wish it otherwise. All his life from the day when, as a young man, he left off being an apprentice to lithographing and was taken on the staff of the Philadelphia Press, he has continued in the field of newspaper illustration. This class of work with its odd hours, interesting side trips, wide acquaintance and the excitement of never knowing where his next assignment is to be, holds a fascination for him above any other branch of art.

His fellow workers on the Philadelphia Press, George B. Luks, Robert Henri, James Preston, and John Sloan, have left the newspaper work and are now artists of note in the field of painting. Ruyl continues with his first and only love, and with his pen and pencil is among the few men of today keeping up the tone of newspaper illustrations in black and white. Mr. Ruyl came to Boston from Philadelphia, working first on the daily Herald and finally on special feature work for the Sunday Herald. This work led him into the drawing of historical points of interest in and about Boston, chiefly street scenes and old colonial doorways and houses. In his own mind there grew up an added respect for architecture, which became hereafter the dominant feature of his work. A trip to Europe, and leisurely traveling through Italy, Spain, France and England, increased his knowledge of the meaning of architecture in its relation to art and the history of the world. On his return he became a free lance among the newspapers of New York City. There followed a series of New York scenes published irregularly during the first year. These brought him prominently before the public and created a marked demand for his work.

Mr. Ruyl says that in carrying out his commissions he has been singularly free from advice and well meaning criticism. The average advertising agencies, even more than newspaper art editors, allowed him free scope and hampered him by no restrictions as to how the work was to be done. This attitude may explain why, in recent years, the graphic arts show an increasingly better class of work. Mr. Ruyl has attended no art schools and is self-taught. As to the knowledge of perspective he knows little of its theory and cannot explain how or why he draws things as he does. A true eye and a steady hand are his implements, and it is a fact that the accuracy of his architectural drawings has become a recognized feature of his work. In making a drawing he has a curious way of starting down from the left hand upper corner of his paper: board, completely finishing the

drawing when he arrives at the bottom. He draws in preference directly from the building or scene, and because he has trained himself to see and his hand to perform, the drawing is finished on the spot. There is no after fumbling, erasure and tinkering to mar its original freshness.

The Sophistication of Chinese Poetry

In the midst of the little whirlpool caused in affairs poetic by the recent translations of Chinese classical poetry—Waley's, Lowell's and Bynners—I should like to raise a small voice of caution.

Do not, because this poetry, as it comes to us, is so simple and direct as almost to seem like folk-poetry, be deceived into thinking that you therefore understand the Chinese. Nothing would be more natural, yet to me it seems that few things would be more erroneous.

For the apparent simplicity of these poems is the result of a complexity so great as to be far beyond anything the West has ever produced. Such a poet as T. S. Eliot, in our own day, is still much too unsophisticated to have written a Tang poem. Far from being folk-poetry, it was written by the emperors and scholars, much as Latin verse was written in the middle ages of Europe by the scribes and rulers. The intricacies of its prosody are endless. So full is it of plays on words, of classical allusions, of double meanings, that even today one of the favorite pastimes of Chinese scholars of the old school is the endless and friendly discussion of the fine points of these poems. . . .

The very Chinese language, in which they are written, which used once to be thought more primitive than ours, because it is not inflected, is now thought by philologists to have gone through our inflected stage almost before the dawn of history. So that our method of speech became too simple for the Chinese thousands of years ago, and their language went on around the circle to the point where it is found today, in which root ideas only are used, and the rest is left to the imagination. The effect on a westerner is as though they were always cabling, at so much per word.

There are, properly speaking, two Chinese languages now, the written language and the spoken language. The written language is as much more complicated than the other as the most difficult legal phraseology in English is more difficult than ordinary speech. Not only can an uneducated Chinese neither read nor write the written language, he cannot even

understand it without explanation when it is read to him, that is, when the syllables are spoken aloud. This has proved very difficult for the missionaries who, in translating the Bible, have therefore felt obliged to make two separate versions, one— which I am told is very bad—of the written language, and one in what is called the "spoken language written down."

The written language has over forty thousand different ideographs, yet there exist only about four hundred word sounds. Each of these words is a monosyllable, polysyllabic words being unknown. Theoretically, therefore, each word-sound has a hundred different meanings. In practice of course this is not so, as the vocabulary of the common people contains very few words, and even a scholar hardly reads more than eight or nine thousand characters. Yet the humblest peasant knows probably half a dozen meanings for it, or a mysterious unpronounceable syllable that sounds like an unknown word, where much in evidence. In common speech the Chinese get around this difficulty in a number of ways; for instance, by putting two syllables which have approximately the same meaning together, so as to strengthen the association in the mind. The common pidgin phrase "look-see" is a literal translation of this device for making their own language comprehensible to themselves. . . .

Mrs. Primmins' Canary

I got up from the chair, and walked towards the window; it was open, and outside the window was Mrs. Primmins' canary, in its cage. London air had agreed with it, and it was singing lustily. Now when the canary saw me standing opposite to its cage, and regarding it seriously, and I have no doubt, with a very sombre aspect, the creature stopped short, and hung its head on one side looking at me obliquely and suspiciously. Finding that I did it no harm, it began to sing a few broken notes and, in a tentative way, as it were, pausing between each; and at length, as I made no reply, it evidently thought it had solved the doubt, and ascertained that I was more to be pitied than feared—for it stole into so soft and silvery a strain that I verily believe, it did it on purpose to comfort me—me, its old friend whom it had unjustly suspected. Never did any music touch me so home as did that long, plaintive cadence. And when the bird ceased, it perched itself close to the bars of the cage, and looked at me steadily with its bright, intelligent eyes.—Bulwer Lytton, in "The Caxtons."

The Gathering
Nor blindly do they sow
Whose harvest-dawns are bright!—
Sow frost and gather snow:
Sow Truth and gather Light!
—Lee Wilson Dodd.

God's Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE divine Mind, through its intelligent, ever acting law, rightly governs all true being; and spiritual creation acknowledges this control. It is only too true, however, that mortals fail lamentably to know or recognize this control; but this does not in any degree influence the divine government, or God's way of spiritual guidance. Naturally, His way is right, the harmonious and only way; and it is the one way in which to walk and live. This can become our standard for living; and the apparent abyss between human discords and God's reign of order and peace is already bridged through the discovery and application of Christian Science. In this practical religion we find divine Principle, and are able so to prove its value that our confusions are corrected, and we begin to walk in the way of God.

It is not necessary to argue the question of the human presence of discords, sin, sickness, and death. These problems are apparently with us until we rise above them, and plant our feet upon the streets of the new Jerusalem. There is but one way to prove our dominion, and that is God's way. Humanity believes there are many ways of doing all things,—right and wrong ways, and even an endeavored combination of these two,—when there is only one right way. A man goes into business, and in all likelihood considers the possibilities of his failure. While he does not expect to fail, he believes this possible under certain conditions. This is an admission on his part of two ways to run his business. The same line of thinking enters all human activity, unless it is governed by God's exact law.

There is only one right way to think, one right way to live and to act; and that is the way of the Christ, which is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever." When it becomes necessary to decide upon a question, many cross currents of meandering suggestion may present themselves to confuse judgment. When two or more ways suggest themselves, it is quite safe to decide that the one way has not as yet appeared, or is hidden by the later suggestion. A choice between evils, and the accepting of the lesser, is sometimes necessary; but

that is only an expediency, and the scientific way must ultimately be found.

One dictionary defines "way" as, "That by, upon, or along which one passes or progresses"; and the Christ was stated clearly in the declaration, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." This one way is Christianly scientific, because it is exact; and it is along this Christian way that we pass or progress from a state of "confusion worse confounded" into the assurance of divine guidance, always available and usable. There being but one right way to do a thing, that way must be as exact as mathematics, governed by a never changing law. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

There is only one way to work out human problems, and that is the way revealed in Christian Science. Mortals claim to have many ways; Principle has but one way, and it is always successful. Mortals never arrive at a divine, lasting result; divine Principle has already arrived, for its work is finished, without beginning or ending. We must renounce the blinding sandstorms of error's arguments, and emerge into the true day of God's sunlight, where we "shall see eye to eye," and walk in the only way for the righteous. But how can we know the way? If spiritually attentive, Isaiah's words will come true: "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." This angelic guidance is ours; and it is possible to find the one way for our living and the solving of our problems.

Christian Science is fully revealed by Mary Baker Eddy, and so far demonstrated by her and by her followers that today there is no tenable excuse to deter anyone from turning for relief to its ministrations, and from being in conscious relationship with God, utilizing His way for health and happiness. The Bible and Science and Health are the textbooks; and before the seeker lies the open door. There is no power to deter him; but God's power is present and willing to lead him along the highway of true living—God's way.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1922

EDITORIALS

Aguinaldo, Type and Promise

WHEN German propaganda stirred trouble in South Africa, and when the threatening result was met and mastered by Botha and Smuts, the world, despite its prepossessions due to the Great War, paused in wonder. Here was an attack upon Great Britain faced and defeated by men who, scarce more than a dozen years earlier, had themselves borne arms against British troops. Till the passing of "Premier Louis" it continued a text for talk, the fine loyalty of this converted enemy. Of Smuts the discussion might still hold, save that he has done so much so well for the All Red Empire that none recalls without conscious effort that he ever was numbered among its foes.

The United States may boast a case in close analogy, the fact being brought to mind by word that Emilio Aguinaldo is aboard the President Jackson, bound for Los Angeles, to attend, as an especially invited guest, the convention of the Spanish War Veterans. Thence he proceeds to Washington, and will later visit a number of American cities, including Boston, where W. Cameron Forbes is to be his host. Here again, as in the cases of the South African statesmen, is the "revolutionist" turned truer patriot.

Aguinaldo, who is yet in his forties, had pushed to the front before he was twenty-seven. Half-Spanish, half-Filipino, he led, in 1896, the most troublesome of the many uprisings which the natives of the Pacific archipelago launched against their overlords, carrying on so successfully, indeed, that Madrid paid him \$400,000 gold to leave the country. He had got only to Singapore, however, when the war between Spain and the United States broke, and instantly he returned to play ally to America. With the close of the fighting a little group of Filipino "politicos" declared the usual "Republic," and "General" Emilio was named first "President." In that capacity he promptly took the field against the United States, which refused recognition to the unsafe plans of a minority of the islanders. Captured by General Funston some months later, Aguinaldo subscribed to an oath of allegiance, retired quietly to a home at Cavite, and set about accumulating that property which (to judge from his later purchases of Liberty Bonds) is now such as to make him "comfortably fixed." He is possessed of agricultural holdings, is interested in a bank, and is vice-president of two large coconut oil concerns.

This is the man's first visit to America, but he has been so close a student of the history and politics of the land that one expects him to surprise some of his interviewers by his familiarity with the Nation's affairs. The journalists who seek him out, moreover, will find him as reserved and deliberate and dignified as almost any statesman in Europe.

One will not be wise to attribute the action of Botha and Smuts solely to farsightedness; they could not have had that vision save for the sanity in government which England displayed at that lower end of the Dark Continent. Similarly, Aguinaldo, for these past two decades consistently supporting the United States, surely would never have taken that stand, but for the soundness of America's credit, behind her promises, and the sympathetic justice of her rule in the isles this son loves so deeply. Finally, in the mere fact of his visit to "the States," there is vast promise for today's world—too often seeing only the seemingly hopeless situation close following a cataclysmic conflict, and therefore forgetful at the moment of the healing which time ever brings. The insurrecto turned constructive business man is a portent worth the noting.

ONE is accustomed to regard as "great" only those who have accomplished things that have riveted the attention of the world for varying spaces of time. By confusion mankind has fallen into the error of suffixing the qualitative "great" almost exclusively to destroyers of their fellows—to Alexander "the Great," to Frederick "the Great," to Napoleon "the Great." Too often, especially in the thoughts of children, the achievements away from the battlefield that might give authority to the appellation, "the Great," are lost sight of. Alexander, Frederick and Napoleon are "great" because, at the heads of battalions, they swept over battlefields.

This newspaper told, the other day, the story of a retired Great Lakes captain, Lewis C. Heckel by name, who has been devoting his efforts to the production of a peach that thrives in a northern climate and will grow so low to the ground that the fruit can be plucked without the use of a ladder. After ten years of experimenting on his three-acre tract in Minnesota, Captain Heckel has produced the peach—and it is a distinct addition to the store of edible fruits.

There are thousands of Captain Heckels in America and in the Old World. There are thousands of men and women who, in obscure walks of life, are giving their mite to the world to make the world happier, to increase its need of legitimate satisfactions, to augment its store of necessities and of luxuries. The time will come when the benefactors of mankind, and not leaders of men in the business of waging wars, will be its true "great" ones—when Galileo and Newton and Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Edison will be bracketed in history as Galileo "the Great," Newton "the Great," Bell "the Great," Edison "the Great." Only by that proper appreciation of deserts and benefactions to the race shall we escape and reject the glamour that rises from desolated battlefields.

EVIDENTLY some embarrassment has been caused in the United States Senate by the insistence on the part of

members of that body who are opposed to the proposed wool tariff increases, that the senators who are urging the increased tax schedule disclose what is alleged to be their selfish interest in the matter. Perhaps it would not be demanded that a member of either house of Congress or of a state legislature or of a city council should, simply because of self-interest, vote in opposition to a measure which would incidentally benefit himself. But it is none the less pertinent to inquire, where the benefits to the public are uncertain or doubtful, and when selfish interests alone are to be benefited, as to the actuating motives of those who, perhaps incidentally, use the power and authority delegated to them as representatives of the people to advance their own ends to the detriment of those for whom they are supposed to act.

It is significant that there is today, in every department of governmental activity in the United States, a determination to demand from all officials, administrative and legislative, a strict accounting of their public acts. A decade or more ago it would not have seemed possible or permissible to call to account a United States senator, supposed to be answerable only to himself or to those interests which so often dictated his election and his political course of action. Too often these gentlemen did not regard themselves as representatives of the people, but rather as the representatives of an intangible electorate, comprising the state as a unit. That was before the days when the people were able to vote directly for the election of senators.

It would not be at all difficult for a senator from a state like Nevada, New Mexico or Utah, where the raising of wool-bearing flocks is an industry of importance, to convince himself that his constituents, and perhaps he himself, would be benefited by increasing the import duty on raw wool, undeniably upon the theory that the price to the American producer would be increased in exact ratio to the increased duty. Perhaps a Michigan senator might convince himself by the same illogical processes. But it is difficult to imagine how a representative of the people of any of the New England states, or even of any of the states except those named, can persuade himself that the economic welfare of the country would be assured by taxing all the people of the United States for the benefit of a few sheep-owners. It might be well to ask all those senators who have advocated this higher tariff on wool to explain just why they have done so.

It is encouraging to read, in the columns of this newspaper, that the study of wild life at a summer resort at

McGregor, Iowa, is expanding, that the camp on the Mississippi bluff top is this year attracting doctors, lawyers, school teachers, ministers, stenographers, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts. The "Wild Life School" is a capital idea. It is well that it should spread, as now seems likely, to the Upper Mississippi Valley. Schools of that sort ought to spread throughout the country. The study of wild life has been too much limited to the view of living things that can be obtained over the sights of shotguns and rifles. That view of wild life is the view that the average savage knows; it is the view that appeals to the cruel instinct in man, the survival of the primitive phase of the genus homo, when the sole value of wild life was its value as "game." It is time that civilized human beings glimpsed the wonders of thought, of care, of responsibility, and of reasoning wisdom that develop in the furred or feathered creatures.

Congress and the legislatures of practically all states are responding to the development of the humanitarian impulse in society. Laws are being passed that impose the stern "No" of society upon the extermination of wild animals for inconceivable "fun" or for selfish profit. But we need to go further than that in our contact with animals. Men and women, and especially the young, should be introduced to wild creatures by those who know them best. To know is to love wild animals.

Such study opens a breadth and a depth of sympathetic enjoyment which no man or woman, and especially no girl or boy, should miss in a well-rounded life. For, after all is said and done, animal life, and especially wild animal life, furnishes the mirror in which the mental and moral processes of mankind are to be seen in fairly faithful reflection. But even if it were not for that, the book of wild animal life is far more interesting and stimulating than the most fascinating fiction.

LABOR circles in Winnipeg, the capital of the great prairie Province, would appear to be considerably agitated over the action of the president of the Canadian National Railways in dismissing from the service of the railway two of its employees. The cause of the dismissal was that they had run as candidates in the recent Manitoba election. When the Canadian Northern and other lines were taken over by the Canadian Government, the president, D. B. Hanna, made the regulation, in his desire to free the railways from politics in any form or shape, that any employee who sought political honors would be immediately dismissed. This course he pursued in the case of an election in another part of the Dominion, and considerable furor was witnessed, without, however, in any way causing Mr. Hanna to weaken in his ruling. A wire to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, did not bring much consolation to the Labor candidates, one of whom, it might be mentioned, was elected and the other defeated. Mr. King replied that the Government had no intention of interfering with the management of the railways in its dealings with its employees. Mr. Hanna's "No politics" regulation still seems to be a pretty effective piece of machinery.

Patriotism and Self- Interest

Mankind's Diminishing Sphere

The Dark Age in Literature

WOMAN'S sphere has expanded in a surprisingly short time from kitchen to community and from community to planet, but the frontiers of mankind's sphere, in an even more astonishing manner, have been contracting year by year, age by age. The busy cave man was engaged in a great diversity of pursuits, which are not open to his civilized successor. He hunted the mammoth and the bison for his daily food. For all his needs he had to employ a different technique, whereas today life is specialized. Marketing takes the place of the chase, with its necessary quarrying, stone cutting, and munitions manufacture, its expeditions and its transportation problems. The more civilized men today have put hunting out of their lives entirely. They even hope that they may never again be plunged into that business which was next in importance in the life of the cave man—war.

The duties of the cave woman, while more confined, were as numerous as those of her captor. Agriculture was long her charge, but as soon as man won a modicum of safety, he turned his hand to it also. With the discovery of machinery and the industrial revolution, woman found herself deprived of many of her most interesting occupations: weaving, tailoring, baking. Her sphere grew small simply because man found that he must have more to do. By his very cleverness he had eliminated many of the occupations which brought contentment to his forefathers. So, gallantly sometimes, churlishly sometimes, he took what he needed of woman's sphere. In time woman revolted. She had leisure for reading and thought, and became wise.

Now, although woman's sphere is broad in contrast with what has been in the recent past, man as a whole is even more put to the use of his ingenuity than before. He devotes from fifteen to thirty years of his life to preparation. He takes sport as seriously as work. He delves into the minutiae of archaeological research. He multiplies the number of middlemen until they are legion. He forces others, by means of advertising, into new and unnecessary desires. Desperately he seeks new realms of activity. He seems almost unwilling to face the fact that his sphere is diminishing, dwindling into one act.

Women are less conscious of the gradual contraction because their new freedom is giving them ample opportunity for adventure along paths trod by men, but trod so differently that they afford all the pleasure and excitement of discovery for the woman who first essays them. But for women as well as for men the single-sphere life is approaching.

Bernard Shaw has written a play picturing what that life will be, and the critics have yawned. Yet they have not denied its possibility; they have only joined the mass of their fellow creatures, who try to avoid the conclusion that the ultimate sphere of man will be thought.

ONE of the last places in the world one would expect to see a bit of American "wild west" proficiency with the lariat is Constantinople. Yet a feat of the kind has been performed near there, and the thing captured was not a Turkish bronco, but a torpedo fired by a French submarine. The undersea boat during practice loosed a torpedo, which sped straight toward the bathing beach on the island of Khalki, in the Sea of Marmora. Bathers rushed to near-by hills for safety. A Russian sailor, however, noticed that the mechanism was losing speed. He swam toward it with a long rope, and just as it was about to hit a pier he lassoed it. Boatmen then towed it away.

A POINT of vital importance is involved in the issue which has been raised regarding the sale of liquor on

board American vessels outside the three-mile limit. In behalf of the Shipping Board it is maintained that such sales should be permitted, on the ground that American ships could not otherwise compete with foreign vessels. If the validity of this argument be allowed, it may be argued that to all intents and purposes it means that three miles out at sea the flag of the United States virtually ceases to exist as a symbol of government. If this is true it is not a far step to the conclusion that the American troops in France, for example, were without the jurisdiction of the United States Government, that no American representatives in foreign countries are real representatives of the Administration, and that the American Navy ceases to be the American Navy very shortly after its vessels leave their ports—for are not all of these outside the three-mile limit? It has been quite generally believed that the United States Government stood unequivocally for the idea that the flag of the United States was the insignia of America's authority everywhere. But now the attempt is apparently being made to interpolate an entirely new view of the situation, and one which is of far greater significance than appears on the surface.

The task, therefore, that is before Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it is to render an opinion on the validity, or otherwise, of the point raised, is one of no little responsibility. As to what his decision should be, in the opinion of the great mass of the people of the United States, who look upon their flag as the symbol of law and order and protection, they have themselves shown in no uncertain terms by having the prohibition amendment duly incorporated in the Constitution. If, however, in one instance, it is authoritatively ruled that the flag need not be regarded, it should not cause the Government any surprise if the attempt is made soon thereafter by the unruly elements of the Nation to effect an extension of this "privilege." It is very necessary to safeguard steps already taken in any reform, and it is imperative constantly to be on guard that no reversal of an already practically established policy creep in unawares.

Prohibition and the Three-Mile Limit

MR. THOMAS HARDY, in the "Apology" with which he prefaces his "Late Lyrics and Earlier," voices his fear that modern literature is "threatened with a new Dark Age."

Small wonder that he sees it so. Yet may not the fact that not alone Mr. Hardy, but also a number of the more discriminating of his juniors are alive to the situation, constitute proof that corrective forces are working to mitigate these conditions? When the dragon is lured forth from his hiding place, ready for battle in the open, one sharpens his spear with increased determination. Now, at least, one knows the creature for what it is.

The American public is accustomed to the censorship of baseball, the stage, motion pictures, and books; it shrugs its shoulders at the news that one book of which New York would have none is published and praised in London, while another much-heralded volume, forbidden entrance into the United States, is something more than tolerated in Paris. Curiosity may be momentarily aroused—little more. And little more than curiosity will result from the announcement that efforts are on foot to have manuscripts of questionable books submitted to a board of censors before they are put into the hands of publishers.

Although the general public may remain cold, not so the principal parties. One reads that Mr. John S. Sumner, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, counts upon the support of twenty-two of the thirty-one publishers to whom appeals were sent; but in the same journals appear protests, loud and insistent, from both publishers and authors, and scorn unutterable from the ranks of the "young intellectuals." On the one hand are some of the publishers who have recently suffered from the confiscation of their properties, desperately grasping at any straw of assurance; on the other hand, writers who must and will express themselves, the majority preferring to do so within the law.

Undoubtedly serious indiscretions are constantly being committed, yet it is matter for grave doubt whether the proposed handling of the dilemma would act to dispel it. While there are certain broad theories which meet with universal acceptance, in more specific cases it is practically impossible to come to an agreement as to what should and what should not be published. For there looms the vexed question: How much ought to be tolerated in the name of art? Evidently this is an individual problem which lays tremendous responsibility upon authors; but, in the last issue, final responsibility rests with those who read what these authors write and demand more. Thus it will be seen that little can be done until the public, shaping its reading tastes upon the popular magazines and even more upon the yellow journals, are educated to discriminate against the salacious books which today are so common. Meantime one cheering sign is that the wave of enthusiasm for the work of the younger generation, and also of those older writers who have been thrusting upon the reading public the unbridled discussion of all subjects, is on the wane. Mr. Hardy may take courage that better things are already in sight.

Editorial Notes

ONE empty niche in the marble parapet now visibly decorating the entrance to the choir in the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine suggests an impressive and unanswerable question: What figure will come to occupy it? There are twenty panels, one for each century, and nineteen are occupied. Beginning with St. Paul and ending for the present with Abraham Lincoln, each niche frames and shelters the carved wooden figure of a man selected as having exerted during his century the greatest influence, morally and religiously. The figure is not necessarily that of a man directly connected with the church. St. Francis of Assisi, Godfrey of Bouillon, Shakespeare and Washington represent their respective centuries. Charles Martel, the Frankish King who prevented the Moors and Muhammadanism from reaching France, occupies the niche of the eighth century, and Columbus, by virtue of the widening of the world horizon that followed his voyages, occupies the niche of the fifteenth. But the story of the twentieth century is less than a quarter told—and that niche must stand empty. It waits for time to provide the model for its wooden figure.

ALTHOUGH probably nobody will maintain that the Prince of Wales should be classed as a poor man, yet he is by no means so affluently situated as many may imagine. It is true that his apparent income runs into about \$200,000 a year, but the financial demands upon him are so heavy that this sum is very considerably shrunk before he can really call any part of it his own. Incidentally, it may be of interest to know that, although Parliament granted certain sums for the Prince's Eastern tour, he was considerably out of pocket as a result of his somewhat extensive trip.

APPOINTMENT of Prof. A. Sommerfeld, professor of mathematical physics at the University of Munich, to the Karl Schurz memorial professorship for 1922-1923 at the University of Wisconsin, is an indication that America is showing her willingness to let bygones be bygones, along certain lines anyhow. The Karl Schurz memorial professorship was founded in 1910 as an exchange professorship with the German universities, and the appointment of Professor Sommerfeld marks the resumption of this activity after the interruption caused by the war.

ALTHOUGH between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 pairs of shoes would not go very far toward caring for the shoe needs of the shoe-wearing world, yet in itself this figure represents no mean total. It is, by the way, the number of shoes that the factories in South Africa are equipped to turn out this year. When it is remembered that in 1913 only a few over 900,000 pairs of shoes were made in South Africa, it shows that the shoe industry in that part of the world has undergone considerable growth in the last decade.